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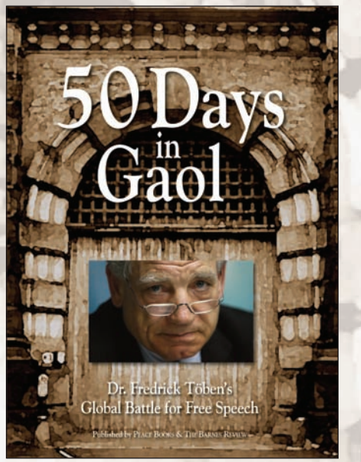
50 Days in Gaol

Dr. Fredrick Töben's Global Battle For Free Speech

Fifty Days in Gaol: Dr. Fredrick Töben's Global Battle for Free Speech follows on the heels of Töben's *Forty Days in Teheran*, which was an account of his time at the Iranian Holocaust Conference of December 2006. In Fifty Days in Gaol, Dr. Töben discusses his recent confrontation with the global thought police including: his "SWAT-style" arrest aboard Flight AA98 by British authorities; his legal battle to avoid extradition from England to Germany where he faced years in prison for, according to the authorities, "deliberately [posting statements] contrary to the historical truth"; the long arm of the global thought police; his 50 days spent in Wandsworth Prison; the friends who came to his aid; the varying media reports on the case and how it was portrayed to the public; letters written to other prominent thought criminals; details of the charges against Töben; conditions of his release; the efforts of Lady Michele Renouf and others to sway court opinion for Töben; Töben's flight from the UK after winning the extradition fight; the extraordinary legal efforts engaged in by Germany to force England to buckle; reproductions of the articles for which Dr. Töben was specifically accused of inciting race hatred including an open letter to Horst Mahler; what the future may bring. Also includes the text of Töben's presentation at the Iran Holocaust Conference in 2007; a chronology of important events in Revisionist history.



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FIFTY DAYS IN GAOL: DR. FREDRICK TÖBEN'S GLOBAL BATTLE FOR FREE SPEECH

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Fifty Days in Gaol

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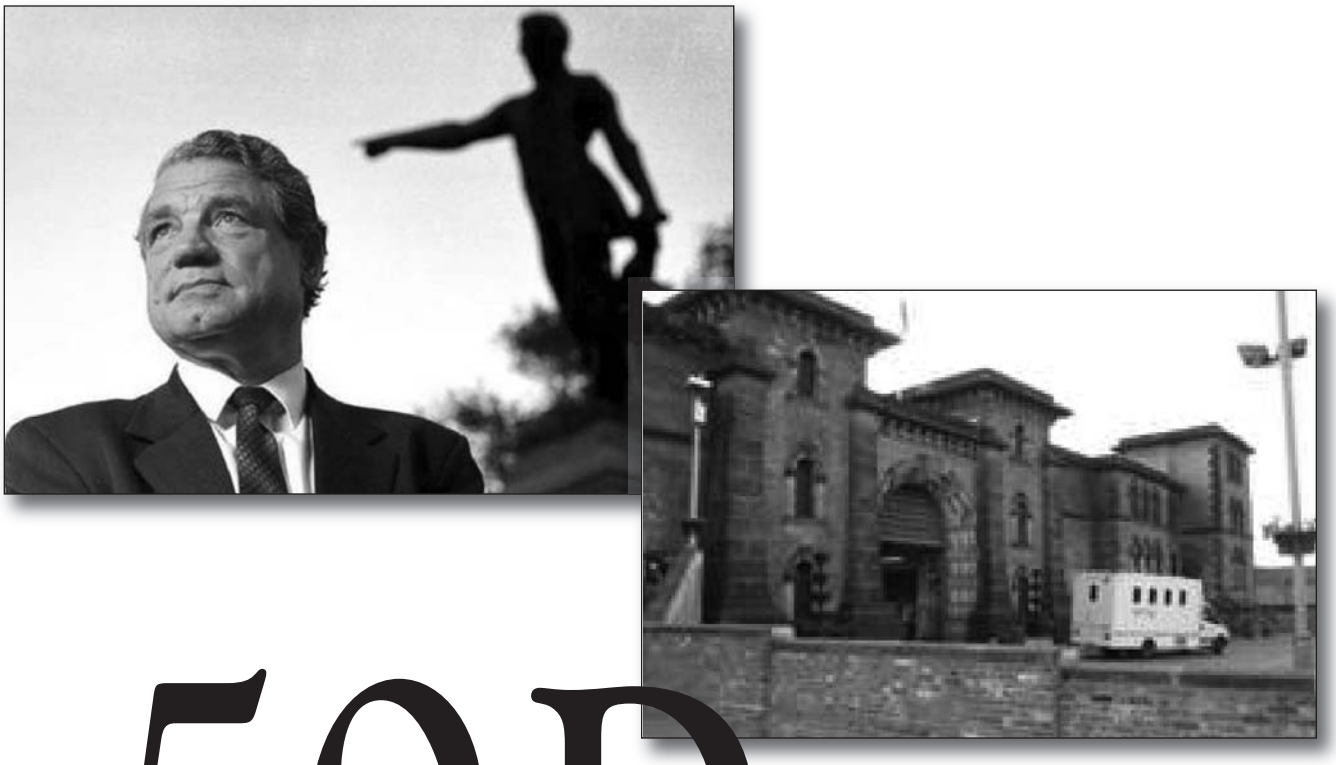

50 Days in Gaol

Dr. Fredrick Töben's Global Battle for Free Speech

BY DR. FREDRICK TÖBEN

FOREWORD BY GERARD MENUHIN

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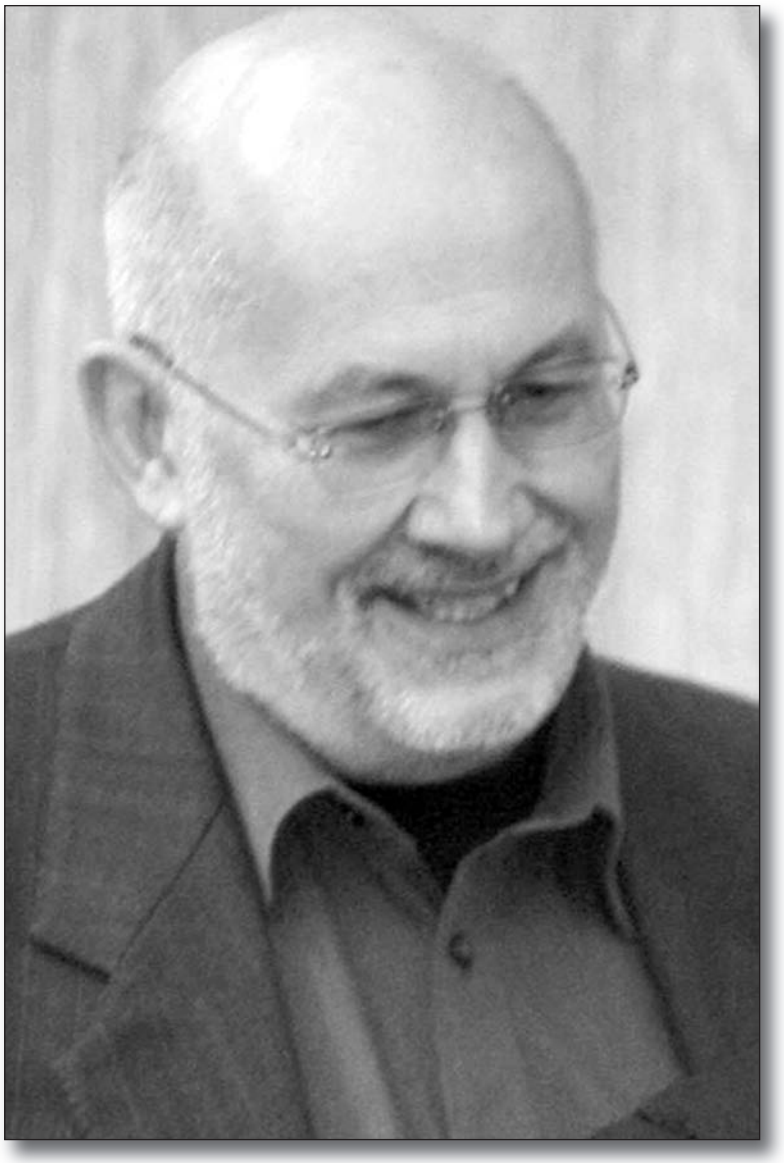

DEDICATED TO HORST MAHLER
PRISONER OF CONSCIENCE
2009

IN MEMORY OF OUR STEADFAST COMRADE
GEOFFREY MUIRDEN
2 October 1941 - 31 July 2006

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As this book goes to press (November 18, 2009), Dr. Töben has been released from prison—again . . .

The issue is, once again, a matter of freedom of expression and of its suppression, when it becomes awkward. The charge of contempt of court, which landed Dr. Töben a sentence of three months in an Australian jail, hides the real reason for his condemnation, which is, simply put, that Dr. Töben has committed the unforgivable sin of offending the Australian Jewish Community and their watchdog the ECAJ (the typically self-important sounding Executive Council of Australian Jewry), which sin is forbidden by decree.

Dr. Töben's 13-year legal battle to express his deeply held convictions on his Adelaide Institute internet site, about matters that are embarrassing and express opinions contrary to the interests of the Australian Jewish Community, has culminated in the inevitable prosecution and conviction of the accused. He has become another victim of one of the so-called Anti-Discrimination acts which are springing up like toadstools after rain in all the alleged democracies. A delegation from the Executive Council of Australian Jewry has met with Attorney General Robert McLelland in a bid to review the effectiveness of the Racial Discrimination Act. Consequently, the ECAJ has asked the Government to consult with ISP providers in Australia, suggesting to them that they should impose a voluntary code of conduct banning sites "found to be promoting racial hatred" (*Jewish Australian Online News*, August 27, 2009). One man's racial hatred is another man's freedom of expression, much like one man's terrorist is another man's freedom fighter. The gradual but inexorable restriction of freedom of expression generally functions in tandem with a gradual chipping away at one of the only surviving sources of real news—the internet. In an emergency, cause will be found to shut the internet down entirely. The means already exist. As this book went to press, Töben had just been released from an Australian prison for refusing to remove "offensive" material from his website. This 90-day sentence in Australia followed on the heels of his 50 days in Wandsworth Gaol in England.

Introductory Item:

EU Bid to Outlaw Genocide Denial Faces Backlash

By Bruno Waterfield
London
The Sydney Morning Herald
February 3-4, 2007

People who question the official history of conflicts in Africa and the Balkans could be jailed for up to three years for "genocide denial," under proposed European Union legislation. Germany, the current holder of the union's rotating presidency, is to table legislation to outlaw "racism and xenophobia." Included in the draft EU directive are plans to outlaw Holocaust denial, creating an offense that does not exist in British law. But the proposal, as seen by the *Telegraph* of London, goes much further and would criminalize those who question the extent of war crimes that have taken place in the past 20 years.

Deborah Lipstadt [one of the most vocal of Holocaust proponents—Ed.], professor of modern Jewish and Holocaust studies at Emory University, Atlanta, said the proposals were misplaced. "I adhere to that pesky little thing called free speech and I am very concerned when governments restrict it," Professor Lipstadt said. "How will we determine precisely what is denial? Will history be decided by historians or in a courtroom?"

The proposals extend the idea of Holocaust denial to the "gross minimization of genocide out of racist and xenophobic motives," to include crimes dealt with by the International Criminal Court. The text states: "Each member state shall take the measures necessary to ensure that the following intentional conduct is punishable: 'publicly condoning, denying or grossly trivializing of crimes against humanity and war crimes as defined in' … the Statute of the ICC."

General Lewis MacKenzie, the former commander of United Nations peacekeepers in Bosnia, courted controversy two years ago by questioning the number of Bosnians killed at Srebrenica in 1995. He took issue with the official definition of the massacre as a genocide. "The math just doesn't support the scale of 8,000 killed," he wrote.

Balkan human rights activists have branded General MacKenzie an "outspoken Srebrenica genocide denier" and, if approved, the EU legislation could see similar comments investigated by police or prosecuted in the courts. "Whether a specific historic crime falls within these definitions would be decided by a court in each case," a German government spokesman said.

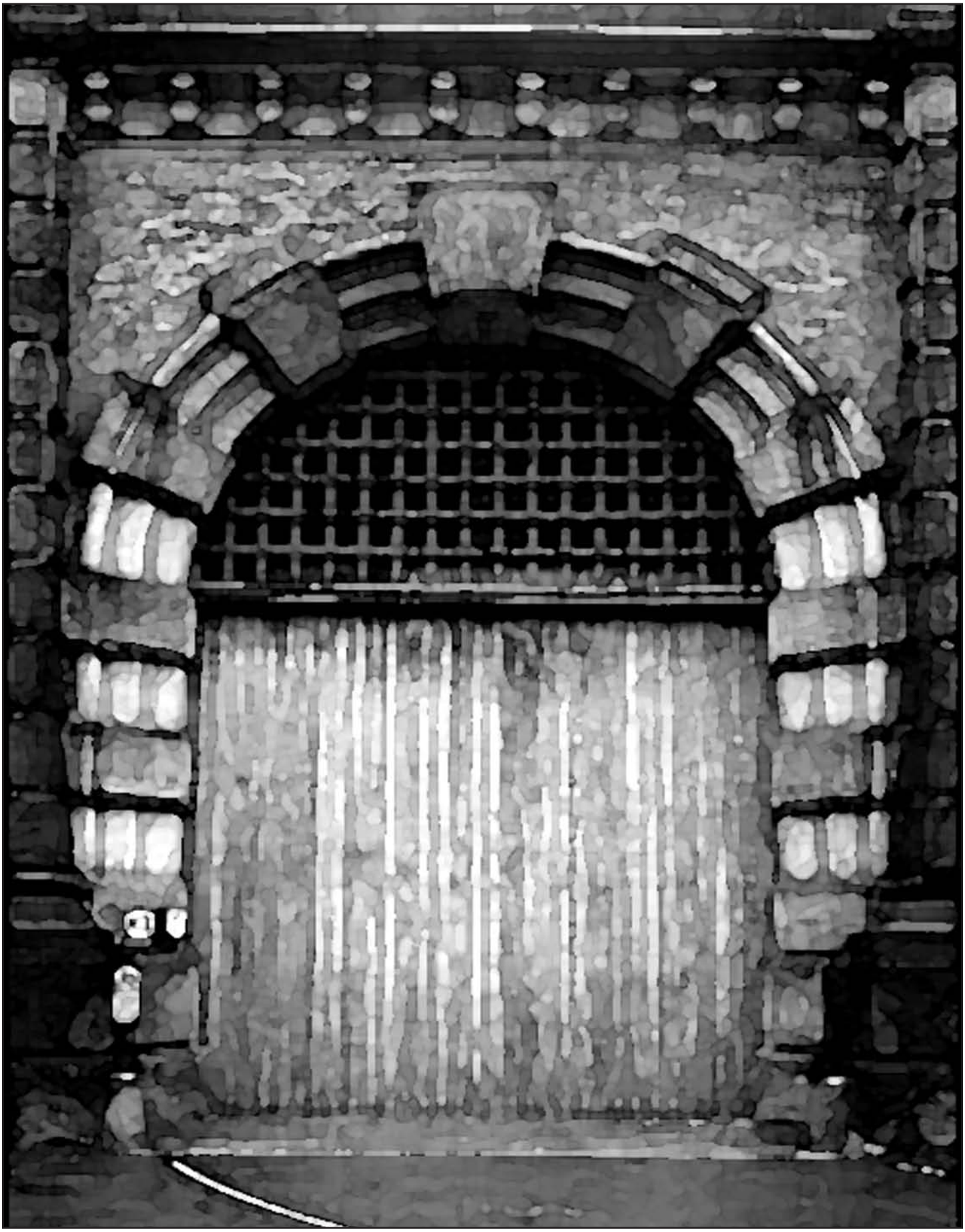
DEBBIE LIPSTADT
Decide history in court.

GEN. LEWIS MacKENZIE
Genocide denier?

But the legislation faces stiff opposition from academics who fear it would stifle debate about some of the biggest issues in international relations. Norman Stone, a professor of history at Turkey's Koc University, argues that any attempt to legislate against genocide denial is "quite absurd." "We cannot have EU or international legal bodies blundering in and telling us what we can and cannot say," he said.

Professor Lipstadt agrees. "When you pass these kinds of laws it suggests to the uninformed bystander that you don't have the evidence to prove your case," she said.

—*The Sydney Morning Herald*, London



The forbidding gates of Wandsworth Prison.

Foreword:

When Did Speaking Your Mind Get So Dangerous?

When I was asked to write a foreword to Dr. Fredrick Töben's book about his experiences in the UK late last year, I welcomed the opportunity to voice certain convictions of my own. However, in view of the puerile but virulent decrees that have gradually undermined traditional law and the courts in all the so-called democracies, I bethought myself to consult a lawyer. His advice has been clear and indubitable: my utterances would land me before a court on a charge of "racial discrimination," under Article 261 of the Swiss Penal Code, which carries a maximum penalty of three years imprisonment. Even sensible Switzerland has lost its way and its faith in the independence which has served it so well, and has submitted to pressure to alter its laws. Accordingly, not having Dr. Töben's admirable courage and steadfastness, instead of presenting well-founded and far-reaching arguments, leading to an inescapable conclusion, I have restricted myself to commenting on such curious laws and on the duplicity of governments which live by public funding but betray this selfsame public, their countrymen, at every turn, by progressively reducing their freedom of expression. Today, the concept of democracy has lost all meaning.

Discrimination, in whatever context, is a necessary part of almost every human action; a mature society calls it "choice." In a mature society, the law is grounded in ancient legal systems, tested by time. These systems are brought up to date, as circumstances demand and for the general good—not to cater to the prejudices of one section of the community only. The endeavor to criminalize thoughts and to forbid them by law has given birth to the legislation of conscience, which aberration is bizarrely reminiscent of heresy trials under the Inquisition. Such "laws" have no connection to European penal codes. In other words, they are contrary to the nature of a constitutional state.

Considering the plight of imprisoned activists and patriots in Germany—as lawyers and scientists and all educated professionals—who have been convicted of "hate crimes" or "incitement of the people," an irony came to me. All of us from respectable backgrounds have been brought up by our parents to tell the truth and not to consort with criminals. However, if one tells the truth today, one is forced to consort with criminals. I am sure this makes sense to those who make the laws, but it makes no sense to me.

GERARD MENUHIN
Forced to consult lawyer before writing this foreword.

In the better informed, educated and more sophisticated countries, so-called hate crime laws are being passed as fast as legislatures composed of fools and hypocrites (the same folks who urged and legalized the mass immigration of economic and often criminal "refugees") can be influenced to pass them. In Germany, the infamous Paragraph 130 provides an almost infinitely flexible weapon against "incitement of the people." In Germany, Austria, France, Canada, among other countries, it is an offense to deny "the Holocaust." The maximum penalty for doing so in Germany, for example, is five years imprisonment. (Convicted offenders often receive longer sentences than those

imposed for murder and usually must serve their full sentence.) At the moment, there are at least four people in Germany serving long sentences for this "crime." In the U.S., the hate crimes bill has been defeated five times since 1998, but the Democratic-led U.S. House of Representatives approved an expansion of federal "hate crime" laws on April 29, 2009. Those who commit "speech crimes" in the U.S. will face harsh fines and even imprisonment, as is the case with the politically incorrect in Europe and aforementioned countries.

These laws establish a dual-justice system. Traditional law still covers general crimes, but a parallel "bias-motivation" system has been invented, to suit a very small but vociferous minority, which at every opportunity claim that their sentiments have been offended. Crimes of "prejudice" are vigorously prosecuted. Such crimes include "verbal violence" (i.e. criticism) against protected groups, such as Jews. Because these new so-called "hate crime" and "anti-racism" laws are founded on sentiment and bias, they are open to the interpretation of the courts, which must themselves be presumed to be prejudiced in favour of current political trends.

It becomes all the more difficult for the informed citizen to protest what he views as a transgression of his right of free expression, when his own government slavishly submits to external pressure and voluntarily suppresses its own free expression. For example, probably due to the intervention of Israel's government, a planned debate about Israel's war against Gaza, on ARD, Germany's most important public television channel, was summarily canceled (11/1/2009). The risk that Israel could have been criticised was evidently too great. Official German policy towards Israel includes self-censorship and thus the suppression of basic democratic rights. "When a body's inner death is manifest, outside elements win the power over it" (Richard Wagner).

These days, a miasma of self-censorship covers Europe. It happens that the members of parliament of some parties leave the chamber en masse when the representative of a troublesome opposition party speaks. At the opening of the "Antiracism" Conference or "Durban II" in Geneva, the delegates from several European countries, clearly by pre-arrangement, collectively left the room during the speech by President Ahmedinejad. No doubt, they were under pressure to do this, but by their behaviour, these publicly paid flunkeys were imitating the antics of sulky children. Have these people forgotten that the purpose of a parliament is to hold debates and that the purpose of a conference is to listen and to exchange opinions, without resorting to insult?

In 2007, Germany made a bid to make "Holocaust" denial a crime across the EU. The last such attempt failed in 2005, after objections from several governments which apparently felt uncomfortable about imprisoning people for their opinions. Justice applied selectively is a form of injustice. "Denial" laws prohibit dissident opinions about only one subject, from which it must be clear who is agitating for such laws. These laws claim to fight discrimination, while being themselves discriminatory.

Presently, German authorities claim the right to prosecute *anyone anywhere* for expressing dissident views on "the Holocaust" that can be accessed online in Germany, even when such expressions of opinion are entirely legal in the country where they are posted, and regardless of the language in which they are written. It was this intention to universalize Germany's peculiar tendency to self-chastisement that threatened Dr. Fredrick Töben, as he transited the UK in October 2008, and landed him in an English prison for 50 days.

It is unfortunate that the German "68ers" and others of the re-educated generation are now in positions of authority, and, through their self-imposed thraldom to Israel, take it as their duty to spread their sadly biased view of their own country's history, in an attempt to perpetuate on to eternity their own people's guilt, for acts of which present generations can have no knowledge, and for which they cannot be held responsible. But it is of course precisely because they are ignorant and misinformed that they can be victimized. (Following total defeat in 1945, German society underwent greater change as the result of four years of military occupation than it had experienced during twelve years of National Socialist rule. The idea of collective German guilt was often viewed as the first step toward re-education.)

So the world has demonstrably entered the Orwellian realm. Why should laws against "thought-crime" exist? Because such laws serve to control and limit freedom of expression, and directly support the mechanism by which one kind of criticism is suppressed under the general heading of "anti-Semitism," while the same eagerly seized-upon "anti-Semitism" is simultaneously relied upon in order to claim victim status and to demand yet another new legal interdiction. The advantages of such laws are considerable. Instead of requiring concrete evidence to prosecute a violation of customary law, "anti-racism" statutes allow a judicature compliant to external pressure to concoct an infinite variety of allegations and interpretations, and to level trumped up charges at anyone who has voiced a politically incorrect opinion.

It is difficult to understand how professional legislators could pass such inexact concepts into law. These decrees, based alone on the insistence of a few well-funded agitators, make a

mockery of the courts and the judicial process, of evidential burden, and the standard of proof. They disregard exculpatory, demonstrative and scientific evidence. On the contrary, in Germany, evidence introduced by a defense attorney is not only rejected in favour of the abstract ideas of "public incitement" and "prejudice," it may be used to prosecute him too. Naturally, this threat reduces the availability of lawyers willing to defend such cases. Where cowardice and self-interest rule the courts, justice suffers. Under the confused and hazy notion of "hate crime," biased judges interpret the law according to the will of their political masters. These politicians, in turn, are only handy men who respond with knee-jerk alacrity to a higher authority.

There is only one way to reverse this trend. That is for citizens to understand the urgency of informing themselves, while there are still some independent, trustworthy sources of information left. The fools and the hypocrites and political prostitutes like Angela Merkel are beyond help. For the rest, those still unconvinced, dumbed down by propaganda, or radically prejudiced against common sense, but with a tendency to run off half-baked at the mouth anyway (the colloquialism seems appropriate), I respectfully recommend the following rigorous regimen: shut up—read—learn—act.

Why? Because everything you know or think you know is wrong. It's not your fault that, like me, you were taught the standard versions of major historical events. We are all, collectively, the victims of received information. But it could be our fault and mean our doom if we do not revise these impressions. It helps to ask the right questions. For instance, how and why did Cromwell come to power? What was the background to the French Revolution? Who fomented the Russian Revolution? Was Pearl Harbour an unexpected "Day that will live in infamy"? Was Hitler a madman and a monster?

Why does "history" matter? Is it not a dry, abstract body of knowledge about earlier times, from which we have (thankfully) distanced ourselves? Far from it. History is an unbroken trail that has led us to where we are today. Properly explored, history is the fascinating explanation of our individual predicaments. It concerns every one of us. It is not abstract but concrete. It is also often awkward and unpleasant.

Schoolbook history has not only become outdated, it has also often been falsified to suit the rulers of the time. Moreover, it continues to be falsified, to suit the rulers of today. It is not only the occupation and the duty of historians continuously to revise history, as archives are opened and new information comes to light, but our duty to ourselves to learn why events occurred and how they have affected us and may affect us in the future. The historian who fails in his duty deceives his readers and dishonours the dead. More convincing elucidations are available and may be substituted for the simplistic trivia that have been inflicted on us. More convincing, for instance, than that Charles I was an arrogant king who lost his head because he believed in rule by divine right. Or that the most bloodthirsty upheaval in Western Europe since the Thirty Years War was organised in 1789 by a few underprivileged French folk who took against the aristocracy. Or that the next most bloodthirsty upheaval was organised in 1917 by a few underprivileged Russian folk who etc, etc. Or that Emperor Hirohito suddenly took it into his head to send kamikaze squadrons to sink the Pacific Fleet. Or that Hitler's goal was to conquer the world. So the first step towards enlightenment is an active search for information from trustworthy sources.

How does one recognise a trustworthy source? The best guides are common sense and corroborative data, coupled with unremitting scepticism. Counter-culture sources are usually the best antidote to the controlled and censored mainstream media, but even the system can be tricked into revealing truths behind its propaganda. The official accounts of every novel event, especially of atrocities, must be questioned and revised to discount bias. For instance, school massacres, whether random or instigated, serve to accelerate gun control. The reports about major outrages, like the Mumbai attacks, or alleged right-wing violence, are invariably calculated to sow prejudice. Once corporate codes are penetrated, it becomes easier to deconstruct and reinterpret reports. Key words such as "tolerance/intolerance," "racism," or the notorious misnomer "anti-Semitism," usually denote "newspeak" and betray the user's need to disseminate a view at variance with the truth. They must be given a contrary implication.

The second step is how to go about with our new-found knowledge. Each one of us has to decide how to react when faced with the undisguised historical truth. Usually, initial exposure to historical truth is so shocking that denial may be the automatic response. One can duck and run, meaning, one might look away quickly and get on with one's life. One might accept a partial view and let it go at that. Or one might be intrigued to the point where one begins to research history, going ever further into the past. Or one might even try to make a difference.

How much truth can you take? Without it becoming a daily, even hourly burden in your life? The search for truth must go through several stages before it becomes digestible and useful. Raw information, of the kind spewed out on the internet, is sometimes highly questionable. One may as easily chance on a reliable source, as on a "blog" run by rabid and prejudiced ignoramuses—or worse, by paid propagandists. So information

must be compared and refined before it becomes knowledge. But knowledge in itself is not useful either, until it has been subjected to reflection. Knowledge added to experience may become wisdom. Wisdom is never burdensome but enriching. The attainment of wisdom does not carry an obligation to act on it, but some may consider it their duty to do so. A very few have dedicated their lives — at risk to their own health and freedom — to activism in the service of the truths they have learnt, among them Dr. Fredrick Töben.

One thing becomes clear to such enterprising people. They realise that what happened then has a direct bearing on what is happening now. It does not matter whether our grandparents were personally affected by war and forced to flee their home country or not, we may be sure that their lives and their children's lives were changed by such cataclysmic events, as ours are being affected today. One insight that dawns on those able and curious enough to reflect on these topics is that no war can take place without contrivance, that is, without propaganda, or lies. No non-psychopathic human being is keen to kill another. He needs a reason. His government must exert itself to manufacture reasons for him to kill his government's enemy. He must be convinced that all those in another coloured uniform are his enemies; that they will kill him, if they get a chance; that they habitually commit atrocities. If such propaganda had not been invented by the equivalent of advertising agencies and used to bombard populations around the clock, citizens would have discerned the truth: that they had no enemies. They would have refused to fight to defend what did not need defending, and to attack what did not need attacking. Without world wars I and II, an estimated 72 million lives would have been saved.

The hiatus of world wars interrupted the organic flow of life in all the countries concerned. They fell prey to governments and systems that would not in all likelihood have acquired power, if these wars had not occurred. All life on earth depends for its coherent development on organic evolution. That includes a normal human life trajectory, just as it includes the life-cycles of animals, insects and vegetation. Humankind's most dangerous and unnecessary characteristic is its interference in all spheres of life. Whether in the name of religion, improvement, modernisation or, simply, of "might makes right," there often seems to be no other consistent collective determinant of our race than interference. From U.S.-instigated imperialistic wars, over multiple international interference organizations—the United Nations, NATO, the World Bank, the IMF, the BIS, the WHO, the WTO — down to gene-manipulation and the attempted engineering of our children's thoughts, we seem compelled to meddle; we cannot let well enough alone.

Individually, humans have many hindering characteristics, often defined as weaknesses. They can be envious, jealous, and greedy; they can succumb to the lures of sex, drugs and alcohol. These weaknesses can be and are used against them, by those who, because they occupy a position apart from society, have no stake in it and are unfeeling towards those who have. Many business and political leaders have achieved their wealth and their prominent positions by succumbing to bribes and/or blackmail. The third step towards enlightenment is therefore always to ask the question: "*cui bono*," or who benefits from such manipulation?

The cliché has it that "ignorance is bliss." Like all clichés, this one is true too. The citizen who sees nothing demeaning in being called a consumer, in amassing debts he is incapable of repaying, in wasting his free time mindlessly, may die with a blissfully ignorant smile on his face. His irresponsibility towards himself is his right. However, whether he recognises it or not, this humanoid has a responsibility within the system. His responsibility is to consume more than he needs and can afford in order to maintain and increase his country's GNP. But, if we continue on our present path, we will owe our doom as a race of potentially freethinkers to such automatons, for, through their ignorance, they enable the manipulators to run our lives. However unwitting, they are fellow-travellers, accessories of evil.

"Evil" is a biblical word. It carries the stigma of religious condemnation. As such it also seems dated. But how else would you describe a movement that is concerned, nay obsessed, with concentrating as much power and wealth in as few hands as possible, even if this means the perpetual suffering of whole populations, the pollution of air and water and foodstuffs, constant inflation, indoctrination of generations of schoolchildren, and the squandering of public money against the public good? It is in fact an intrinsic part, a willed element, of this movement, that millions should die of disease and starvation. Their number is superfluous to requirement; they are officially called "useless eaters." (Compare Robespierre's advocacy of "depopulation" during the French Revolution.) Control of food and weather, by means of HAARP—High Frequency Active Auroral Research Program—a true weapon of mass destruction, capable of destabilizing agricultural and ecological systems globally, is among the arsenal of those concerned to reduce the planet's "over-population." Looked at from their perspective, the millions of deaths in two world wars could be counted a subordinate benefit.

Some people are not very bright, some are feckless. But few are dangerous. Whatever their abilities, they should be allowed

to pursue their existences as best they can. Some will succeed; some will fail. That is the result of happenstance, as opposed to interference. Well-meaning or would-be beneficial human engineering is bad enough. The kind of monstrous machinations to which the planet is presently subject, and the people who are behind them, *are* dangerous. Those who decide what proportion of the world's population is composed of dispensable "useless eaters" are simply evil. They foment wars and are directly responsible for unimaginable privations. They are therefore the only humans of whom it can truly be said that they are unnecessary and that the world would be better off without them. Ironically, they are precisely the ones who are best-protected. They are the ones we see every day on the news, being escorted by bodyguards to their armoured cars.

In fact, these familiar faces do not belong to the truly wicked. They only foment trouble on commission. They are mere marionettes and readily interchangeable, should they fail. The truly wicked are rarely visible. Should they appear, it is with a humble smile. They are above suspicion and beyond criticism because they have caused their marionettes to draft into law "declarations" and other self-serving injunctions which render them immune from censure. They endeavour to suppress curiosity about the actual state of our world, among children as well as adults. Ideally, instead of seeking self-fulfilment according to their individual needs, children should from earliest days be prepared to serve unquestioningly within the hamster wheel of a life restricted to suit people of whose existence they may forever remain unaware.

Yet, every child has the necessary curiosity, with parental guidance and support, and education, to set it on its way to self-fulfilment. A self-fulfilled people are a contented people. Why then are there so many discontented, violent, ignorant people? Because education is so expensive? As the saying has it: "If you think education is expensive, consider the cost of ignorance."

The cost of ignorance is ubiquitous. It is manifest in the governments that the so-called democracies vote for, whose corruption and contra-indicated legislation citizens endure without protest. It shouts at us boldly, shamelessly from every television set, stares at us from every billboard. It feeds and flourishes on unhappiness and emptiness. It engenders progressive degradation. Its enemy is free thought, of the kind that is fostered by enlightened parental guidance and independent education. To the regimes that ensure and perpetuate universal darkness of mind, the advantages of ignorance are obvious.

Lacks of parental guidance and education are only part of the problem. Even without these, a cohesive society, based on a shared culture, might function adequately. However, there are ever fewer cohesive societies, because their cultures are systematically being infiltrated and undermined by others. This disintegration of established and traditional societies is willed. A multicultural, non-cohesive society is easier to influence and to exploit and to stir up to war. The majority of citizens in the developed nations may feel grateful not to have to fight in world wars, as their ancestors did. But they ignore the signs around them that point increasingly towards other kinds of wars, civil wars between cultures and religions, wars over water, food and fuel.

Why are people subject to such conditions at all? Sometimes they are the victims of earthquakes and floods. But apart from such acts of God, all occurrences are man-made and therefore, if not the results of incompetence, planned. (Some "acts of God" are also man-made; see HAARP "Holes in Heaven" video.) Most people, wherever they may live, whatever language they may speak, whatever their religious beliefs, share the same needs and ambitions. They wish for food and shelter, and to raise and educate their children in peace. All else is secondary. Given that there is enough food, that enough fresh water can be produced for all, why do children starve? A fraction of the cost of modern warfare would cover these needs (as it would cover the costs of a genuine health or education system). But when millions are prevented from fulfilling these fundamental desires, when whole populations are deprived of such basics as clean water, they turn in desperation to desperate measures, hence "terrorism." What extremes of despair must a woman, a mother, suffer before she resorts to blowing herself up?

By resorting to violence however, this woman plays into the hands of those whose goal is to fuel and maintain a "War on Terror," which in turn permits the curtailing of civic freedoms, the furtherance of crises and wars, the sale of arms, and conveniently distracts people from noticing that conditions are worsening, while power and money is being concentrated in ever fewer hands. It is therefore essential for these interests to keep as much of the world in a state of unrest as possible.

Although the official justification for this "War on Terror" has been recognised as a false flag operation by the informed public, and the official "9/11" report challenged by over 190 senior military officers and government officials ("Patriots Question 9/11"), this has not made any difference to those responsible. This kind of false flag operation has been a reliable tactic ever since the sinking of the *Maine* (1898) which gave the U.S. imperial power, and the *Lusitania* (1915), and probably well before. (In 1915, a German submarine torpedoed the Cu-

nard liner *Lusitania*. 28 of the 1,198 who drowned were U.S. citizens. By allowing the ship to sail without escort into an area in which British ships had recently been sunk, the British government hoped to provoke the U.S. into joining the war against Germany. Indeed, the anti-German feeling that was stirred up by this event no doubt helped to induce America's eventual entry into World War I. In 2008, the *Lusitania* was confirmed to have been carrying munitions.) It is worth remarking that the cost in human lives of false flag operations has risen. Almost 3,000 had to die on 11 September 2001, to set the "War on Terror" in train.

The question arises, of course, how in a time of news saturation, the perpetrators of such acts manage to get away with them. This mystery is solved when it becomes clear that most sources of information are owned by a very few companies, which are dominated by the same powers that have a stake in maintaining the status quo. Briefly put, they lie to us all the time. As the U.S. (in the name of democracy) and Israel (in the name of self-defense) are almost exclusively responsible, directly or indirectly, for global and unceasing bellicosity (the U.S. maintains anywhere between 700 and 1,000 military bases around the world), and for kindling "terrorism" and the ensuing slaughters (Bali, London, Madrid), it is essential for domestic propaganda to disseminate accounts accordant with their governments' official policies, while suppressing all news that could impinge negatively on same. In this, the U.S. government is assisted by the U.S. population, nearly a third of which is illiterate or barely literate. Their numbers are growing by an estimated two million a year. This means that these folks are unable to understand even the superficial fictions published by the mainstream press. It takes an enterprising citizen to explore the internet for credible information and a sophisticated one to separate wheat from chaff.

Why do entire nations and their citizens today live in a state of perpetual debt? Why are our taxes used primarily to pay the interest on the national debt? Why is an income tax necessary at all, when independent nations could provide amply for their own citizens? An independent nation controls its own money. It does not need to borrow from private, central banks. Before the privately owned U.S. Federal Reserve was created in 1913, and, hardly coincidentally, the modern income tax was introduced, the American economy had enjoyed over a century of prosperity. There were customs and excise taxes, but there was no income tax. However, no nation is independent anymore, because all have been forced under the yoke of debt. The world has been fitted with a straitjacket. So many people owe their livelihoods to the debt economy and the few who control it have amassed such wealth that no other system is thinkable. Any national leader who even proposed to attempt to regulate his country's money supply would be ostracized and his country subjected to sanctions until he repented, or else he would simply be assassinated, as was the case with Presidents Lincoln and Kennedy.

We have the choice between qualities which have always been considered to be the cornerstones of democracy, among which, peaceful co-existence and freedom of expression and association — or being perpetually muzzled and fettered; exploited for financial gain through manipulated interest rates and stock markets; bankrupted by pre-arranged electronic runs on banks; the taxes of forthcoming generations already now forfeited through gigantic looting operations like the "Public-Private-Partnership" recently proposed by the U.S. Treasury; incited to war by propaganda — all for the benefit of a tiny minority.

Ordinary people, despite their overwhelming majority and wish for peaceful coexistence, cannot defeat this paltry minority, for they cannot see the truth. They simply cannot conceive of such organised malevolence, raised to the level of a religion. They cannot accept the existence of a movement committed to destroying all legitimate government, religion and nationhood and to replacing these with a so-called New World Order (cited by Bush Sr., Sarkosy and Brown), ruling the world by terror.

The only hope for a return to a mature society is for every citizen to learn to think for himself—to doubt what he is told. "The first principle is doubt. Doubt is the beginning of knowledge. He who doubts nothing tests nothing. He who tests nothing discovers nothing. He who discovers nothing is blind and stays blind" (attr. Teilhard de Chardin).

—Gerard Menuhin
December 2009

FURTHER READING:

Douglas Reed, *The Controversy of Zion*
L. Fry, *Waters Flowing Eastward*
Nesta H. Webster, *Secret Societies and Subversive Movements*
A.H.M. Ramsay, *The Nameless War*
Norman Finkelstein, *Beyond Chutzpah*
Robert John, *Palestine Diary*
Norman Finkelstein, *The Holocaust Industry*
Ellen Hodgson Brown, *Web of Debt*

Author's Introduction:

The Threat Posed by 'Weapons of Mass Distraction'

By Dr. Fredrick Töben

On December 20, 2008, Sam Greenhill in the British newspaper, *Daily Mail*, reveals something Revisionist scholars have known for a long time, namely that the *Lusitania* was carrying illegal contraband of war. The article was headlined "Secret of the Lusitania: Arms find challenges Allied claims it was solely a passenger ship."

—http://www.dailymail.co.uk

The Honourable Louis Farrakhan even commented on this matter when addressing his Nation of Islam organization: "[T]he war in Europe started in 1914 and by 1917 under a lie about the *Lusitania* being sunk by German subs the American people were called into a war to end all wars."

Farrakhan goes on: "[Y]ou can't believe how wicked these people are, to play games with your lives and the lives of your babies, create a war just to get more money, to charge more interest and send your babies to die for bullshit! … This B.S. is lies and deceit and the American people went to war in 1917 and black people sued to become a part of the war because we didn't want to be left out of America. So America signed us up to fight the war and black men died but they didn't know what the hell they were dying for and neither did the white ones know what they were dying for."

—http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OLxQ1gQnStA

In the first three sentences of his article about a physical investigation of the *Lusitania* wreck 90 years after the event, Greenhill spells out the historical revision taking place here: "Her sinking with the loss of almost 1,200 lives caused such outrage that it propelled the U.S. into World War I. But now divers have revealed a dark secret about the cargo carried by the *Lusitania* on its final journey in May 1915. Munitions they found in the hold suggest that the Germans had been right all along in claiming the ship was carrying war materiel and was a legitimate military target."

Such events are known as false-flag operations—the intitiation of some event as a pretext for action; to set up someone, then to knock them down, as for example the March 2003 invasion of Iraq was preceded by a massive global media campaign against the Iraq government that it had weapons of mass destruction—WMD. I need not mention the 1991 Iraq conflict—Gulf War I—which received UN approval after a Jewish U.S. advertising agency primed a young girl to tell lies, to relate to the United Nations General Assembly how Iraqi soldiers were ripping babies out of incubators in Kuwaiti hospitals.

Then there were the four 9/11 'insider' incidents, and their follow-up incidents of London 7/7/05 and 7/21/05, the Madrid and the Bali bombings that reinforced the new 9/11 dialectic—a Marxist death dialectic and not the Hegelian life-giving dialectic—of demonizing the Muslim world and the religion of Islam in order to save the Zionist state of Israel. Remember, it happened just four days after the UN-convened conference on racism and xenophobia at Durban, South Africa broke up in an uproar and where the European colonial, apartheid, Zionist and racist entity Israel was branded a terrorist state by virtually all attending states.

Once a government turns upon its own people in such a way, as did the U.S. government on 9/11, the people soon lose trust in their representatives and refuse to believe what their government tells them. This is what happened in the Soviet Union, where propaganda was so far removed from physical reality that the people lost trust and stopped believing in what officials told them, with the result that during 1989 they also lost their fear of their government's repressive measures. They joked at

the repression that to date held the Soviet Union and its satellite states together under the yoke of Marxist ideology.

What about the precursors of the 9/11 action: The 1993 WTC bombing where Ramzi Yousef received from FBI operatives the detonator used to cause the explosion; the 1995 Oklahoma City bombing, which saw Tim McVeigh a mere patsy like Oswald for the Kennedy assassination. Or, what about the Israeli attack on the *USS Liberty*, the Gulf of Tonkin incident or Pearl Harbor? Then think back to over 70 years ago when the Germans invaded Poland in 1939, which began World War II.

Such global lies indicate that Revisionists will never run out of material to work with because it seems that governments around the world are forever locking up their working papers and embargoing them for decades. Alternatively, when reports are written, then outright fabrication occurs, as for example the various reports on the 9/11 tragedy. Remember also, it is not good enough merely now to cry "conspiracy freak" because wherever two or more peope gather and communicate, something is afoot and plans are made. This is because it is the very nature of being human to do something, to create and touch the world around us for good or ill. It does not help to cry foul and rely on drawing the conspiracy card in order to explain an event.

And what about the matter that has until recently effectively been hidden by these physical events that seem to be driving our understanding of world history? What about the financial crisis such as the Enron Affair, which has almost been forgotten and where one of the executives prior to his imprisonment died of a heart attack? The cry of the 1930s depression era directed at bosses whose companies have failed—"Jump, you f….." never materialized in the 2008 crisis—though calls for those directly involved in these financial scams to jump have been heard.

During October 2008 a renewed world media focus on the global financial crisis could not be avoided and the longed-for false-flag operation that would effectively deflect from it did not materialize. So, much to the horror of the bank's shady dealers behind the scene, in Western democracies the banks cried out for a government bail out. Imagine, profits are privatized but then losses have to be paid for by the tax payers as banks come under government control. But this kind of public bail out is still only window dressing because the Federal Reserve Bank and the Bank of England, two privately owned banks, for example, still retain that critical ability to create money out of nothing and charge interest on it.

The housing mortgage catastrophe, where millions of families are losing their homes, is a tragedy. Orthodox monetary analysts blame individuals for defaulting because they should never have made it into a home in the first place. Such blame-gaming does not focus on the Talmudic usury principles that have been the engine driving the whole enterprise.

Likewise with the U.S. car industry where a multibillion-dollar bailout was arranged by President Barack Obama. This act was most likely aimed at halting the world's free fall into an absolute depression.

In December 2008 there were more financial scams unearthed. That's when one of the greatest investment banking scams ever came to a grinding hal. Scamster Bernie Madoff admitted he had been defrauding his own investors, mainly Jewish individuals, in a massive pyramid scheme. Its immediate effect on charitable foundations, especially those propagating the Holocaust-Shoah myths, has been staggering.

Little wonder that foresighted operators within the "Western liberal democratic world" sprang into action with damage control. British Labour MP, Denis MacShane, published *Globalizing Hatred: The New Antisemitism*, in October of 2008. This book emerged out of his experience with an all-party, non-Jewish MP's commission of enquiry into a phenomenon he calls "neo-antisemitism." He claims that some extremist Islamists are propagating anti-semitism, "inciting hatred against Jews," while he claims that al Qaeda propagates Judeophobia so as to recruit the disaffected Muslim young. There is no mention of why Jewish behavior justifiably is coming under critical focus at this time.

And now to one of the matters, among others, with which I am concerned—the Holocaust-Shoah lie, which has lasted for over 60 years and which directly made me a POM—Prisoner of Her Majesty—for exactly 50 days, from October 1 to November19, 2008.

But before telling the story of my arrest, here are a few thoughts about what is going on in the Palestinian territory, which may help to contextualize my 50-day ordeal.

A few days before New Year 2009, the Zionist Jews in Israel launched an all-out onslaught upon the Gaza territory on the pretext that rockets launched by Hamas needed to be silenced. Regime change, the Zionists sais, had to be brought about. The fact that Hamas won fairly the right to govern the Palestinian territory displeased Israel's friends who in the past have made much in celebrating Israel's own form of "democracy." Suddenly the democratic election of Hamas officers in an open process supervised by the outside world became unacceptable to Israel and its closest ally—the USA.

To make sure it won the then-upcoming Israeli election, the ruling Kadima Party, under former Mossad agent and militant Zionist Tzipi Livni, needed to show it was resolute in suppressing the enemies of Israel, in this case Hamas.

To date no condemnation of the military action against the Palestinians in Gaza came from outgoing President George W. Bush, or from new President Barack Obama. Both condemn Hamas as a terrorist organization. However, protests in the USA and elsewhere in the world on behalf of the Palestinians living in Gaza have become more prominent. And a disturbing element has crept into such protest meetings: Israel is equated with "Nazi" Germany, and protesters carry signs reinforcing this message.

The Anti Defamation League's Abraham Foxman, a self-proclaimed "Holocaust survivor," summed it up thus:

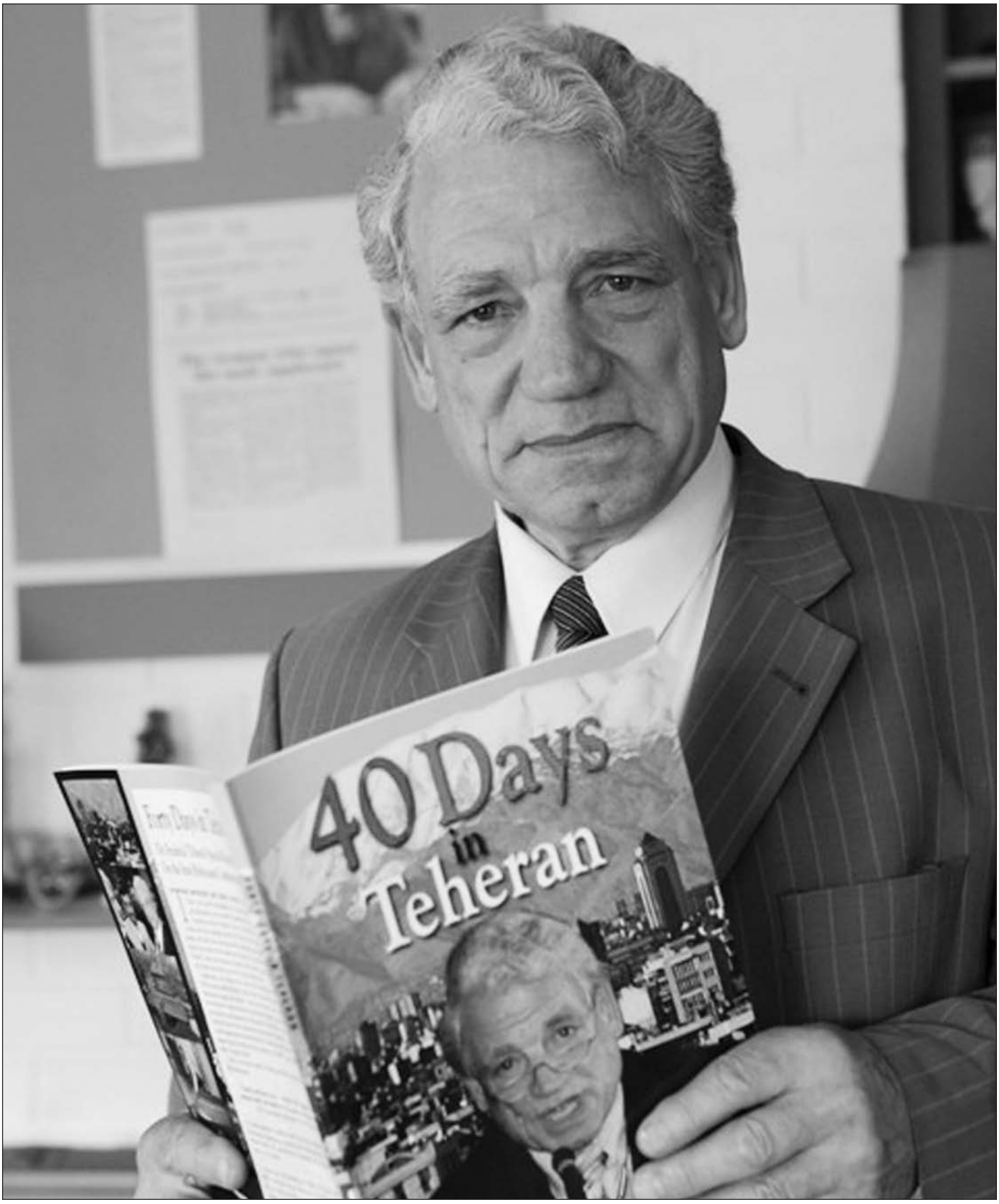
> "Freedom of speech is not just a right, it is also a responsibility," said Abraham H. Foxman, ADL national director and a Holocaust survivor. "Comparisons of Israel to the Nazis are a deeply cynical perversion of history, an attempt to turn the tragedy that befell the Jewish people into a bludgeon against Israel. While we have come to expect to see such and hear this type of inflammatory rhetoric in Arab and Muslim capitals overseas, it is deeply disturbing that it is appearing in anti-Israel demonstrations at home. Offensive Holocaust comparisons and the use of Nazi imagery are deeply offensive and have no place in a civil society such as ours."
>
> —www.adl.org/PresRele/IslME_62/5431_62.htm#Categories

All this is disturbing, of course, not for the reason Foxman stated above, but because the German National Socialists never behaved like the Jews are behaving toward the Palestinians. Germans never exterminated a people, but the Jews are doing just that in Palestine—and systematically, too.

That Israel's main propaganda weapon is the Holocaust-Shoah narrative alone justifies a detailed study of the period of world history that has come to be known as the Holocaust-Shoah and where the claim is made that Germans systematically exterminated 6 million Jews in homicidal gas chambers. Iranian's President, Dr. Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, revealed and highlighted the Western democracies' hypocrisy that pervades any discussion of the Israeli-Palestinian problem by linking it to the Holocaust-Shoah and how Western democracies have excised this topic from civilized discourse. Why not openly talk about it, why not study it in detail as we study other periods in history? President Ahmadinejad's 2007 address at Columbia University highlighted this hyprocrisy when the university president, Lee C. Bollinger, in his opening and introductory remarks, insulted the president.

On a personal note, I consider myself to be a fortunate man because a group of individuals in Australia, who came through with unflinching support during my Wandsworth sojourn, share my world view. The Adelaide Institute enterprise kept going during my absence and that was due in large measure to the team led by Peter Hartung, together with Lila, Helga, Dagmar, Spencer, Helmut, Jack, Michael, Robert, Mohammad, David, Chris, Heinrich, Peter, Richard, Tony and the nameless ones—who do not wish to be named for obvious reasons.

—FREDRICK TÖBEN
Adelaide
July 2009



Dr. Fredrick Töben holds a copy of *Forty Days in Teheran*, his report on the 2006 Iran Holocaust Conference.

Chapter One:

The Saga Begins—My Arrest on Flight AA98

1. ARREST ON AMERICAN AIRLINE FLIGHT AA98

OH, WHAT A FEELING!

On September 30, 2008, the Jewish New Year 5769, Professor Arthur Butz drove me to O'Hare Airport, Chicago, where I boarded my plane destined for Heathrow, London. We left at Terminal 3 around 2150 hours. Because the plane was not full, I was able to move from my double aisle seat at the back of the plane to a center, five-seater row, where I slept for the duration of the 7.5 hour flight.

At 1130 hours we landed at Heathrow Airport, where we seemed to be parked for longer than usual. It was then that an announcement came through the loudspeakers that "we have an incident." Soon after, a man walked along the aisle to the back of the plane and spoke with a man who was sitting in my original seat. I saw the man visibly shaking his head in a "no-no" gesture. I had that strange feeling of fight-flight futility.

FIGHT OR FLIGHT?

Twice before in recent times I had this feeling. Once when in 2003 I stopped the car on a forest track near Pforzheim, Germany, to relieve myself while waiting for time to pass before I was to meet someone for supper. A police car stopped and I was asked to provide the officer with my particulars. My passport details brought up something and so I was asked to accompany the police officer to the Pforzheim Police Station, which I did. After about 90 minutes of waiting I was advised that I was free to leave and no specific instructions were handed to me about my travel rights while in Germany.

The second time something like this happened was in 2004 when I traveled to Moscow via London, Amsterdam and Helsinki. On my exit at Helsinki Airport I requested a stamp in my passport. I then retired to the airport lounge, where I waited for the flight. There was a television on the wall and I recall how a book program was showing a copy of the book *The Diary of Anne Frank*. I then thought "this kind of propaganda is everywhere."

Next I saw two young men dressed in green uniforms approach the receptionist, cast a slight glance at where I was sitting, then walk out. It was that feeling again—you can't run and you can't fight, and so you have to face the music as best as you can. It helps if you have a clear conscience, that you have not done anything wrong. I always have maintained that thinking cannot be a criminal activity; that speaking the truth as one sees it is likewise not a criminal affair.

Shortly afterward the receptionist, ever so gently and unobtrusively, informed me that the two gentlemen waiting outside wanted to speak with me. I packed my hand luggage and left the lounge to address the gentlemen. They advised me that since January 2004 the German government had imposed a ban on my entering the European Union. I advised them I had a letter from the Bundeskriminalamt, Wiesbaden, dated October 2003, stating that there is nothing to prevent my traveling to Germany. Even the Pforzheim Police confirmed this in a phone call I had made before undertaking this trip to the Moscow Revisionist Conference. The officer did, however, admit that he could only advise me what is stated in the open list and that he had no access to the secret list. The two Finnish officers stated that because I was leaving the European Union they would not detain me.

THE ARREST AND WoW AT CoW

Next came another announcement asking me to identify myself, which I did by standing up. I was then asked to approach the exit door, which I did. As I approached the exit I saw four men standing just outside the door. One was wearing a flak jacket with "Police" written on it. One gentleman asked me to come along with them. Instinctively I stopped, let go of my hand luggage and out of my suit pocket took my camcorder, saying something like: "I think I'll have to make a record of this."

At this very moment two of the men reached into the cabin door, pulled me outside and twisted both my arms behind my back, which hurt. I said to them to let me go because there was no chance of my running off or doing anything that would damage them. I was then released. I was not handcuffed. Later someone suggested I should have submitted a complaint about

the rough treatment. But I could not do that: Had I been a member of a quartet set on apprehending a person off a plane, and that person pulled something silvery out of his coat pocket, then surely it could be believed that the most normal instinct for a policeman was to think it was a weapon.

From there I was given a VIP trip through the airport, having my passport stamped and then off in a police van to the Heathrow Police Station for processing. I was advised that the Germans had issued a European Arrest Warrant—EAW—against me in 2004 and that this came into effect in the United Kingdom in January 2008. I was permitted to make a phone call but the phone did not work. Later I heard from the Australian High Commissioner representative, Sonya McLaughlin, that apparently I had stated to the police I did not request consular assistance, which is not true. I always ask for government assistance whenever something happens during my travels.

It was lunchtime, and I spent about an hour in a cell marked on the outside with WOW, which stood for Wanted On Warrant. After lunch I was transported to COW, the City of Westminster, Magistrates' Court, formerly known as Horseferry Magistrates Court. In the police car the 2 p.m. news came on. It was announced that "Fredrick Töben" had been "arrested on a German-issued EAW" issued for "Holocaust denial."

It was around 2:30 p.m. when I was placed in the holding cell beneath the court. There were lots of prisoners, visitors, police officers and lawyers. Duty solicitors did their rounds to assist anyone who was not represented before appearing in court. One lady solicitor, Neena Baba, asked me what I was in for. I said that it was an extradition case to Germany where I was wanted and where a maximum of five years awaits me because I refuse to believe in the Holocaust.

She advised me clearly to state that I reject being extradited. I thanked her and indicated that I did not wish to be represented by anyone because I wished to respond to the arrest warrant in my own way. This I did. I knew that once one is officially represented, then one cannot have his say in court.

And while waiting to be called upstairs into court I wrote down a few points that I felt needed to be stressed before the judge so that they would be in the public domain. For example, in Germany it is not possible to defend yourself against Section 130 where so-called Holocaust matters are uncontestable on account of the judicial "*Offenkundigkeit*" (alleged notorious, patent and/or manifest nature) of the matter. Also of interest is the fact that the political section of the German police force is responsible for enforcing matters pertaining to Section 130.

Chapter Two:

In the Magistrate's Court in Westminster

DAY ONE—1 OCTOBER 2008

When I appeared before Judge Nicholas Evans I had the distinct impression that here was a man who enjoyed enforcing the EAW because all it required was a minimum of mental activity, a mere checking whether the appropriate boxes have been ticked, much like the multiple-choice examinations of the 1970s that were designed to facilitate learning in students who had problems with literacy or who were outright lazy.

His general demeanor, as he sat there listening to the public prosecutor acting on behalf of the German government and to my expressed objections to being extradited, seemed to be one of disinterest, more of a nuisance value to his comfort zone.

The prosecutor said something about my avoiding arrest, that I had said to the police "You can't arrest me on British soil," to which I quickly objected. At no time was I trying to evade arrest. That's simply stupid. You cannot hide on a plane. But it was obvious the smearing of my character was already beginning at this early stage. After all, I was a "Holocaust denier," and from past experience for some public figures this makes me "odious" as MP Christ Huhne stated publicly. Someone wished to water down his statement by claiming I should not take offense against that because Huhne did come out in support of my not being extradited. To that I state, as I stated to the judge when I asked him to let me continue my journey to South Africa, he would need moral and intellectual courage to let me go, something he brushed aside with a flippant statement that he had moved beyond that point.

Attorney Kevin Lowrie-Mullins and Lady Michele Renouf.

It does not bother me to be called names. Fortunately I grew up in an Australia, where we still remained robust enough to resist name-calling. We refused to fall into the pathological victim mentality by recalling: "sticks and stones may break my bones but words may never hurt me."

LEGAL AMBUSH

When I had an opportunity to have my say I did so, claiming that the whole matter was an abuse of process, a legal ambush, something not too common in Common Law. The 2004 Mannheim Arrest Warrant, on which the extradition warrant rested, could have been served on me in Adelaide because my physical address appears on it. But no, the German enforcers did it secretly without informing me of what was going on. The activation of the EAW remained a secret to me, but the Serious Organized Crime Agency—SOCA—had no hesitation about certifying it on January 14, 2008.

As I anticipated, the usual suspects at Mannheim were behind the originating process.

PART ONE CERTIFICATE

Part 1 Certificate issued pursuant to Section 2(7) of the Extradition Act 2003

On behalf of the Serious Organized Crime Agency I hereby certify that the Part 1 warrant issued by Public Prosecutor Klein, District Court Mannheim, Germany, on October 28, 2004, for the arrest of Gerald Fredrick Töben

for the offense of instigation to race hatred, insult and reviling the memory of the dead was issued by a judicial authority of a category 1 territory which has the function of issuing arrest warrants.

The Secretary of State has designated the Serious Organized Crime Agency for the purposes of Part 1 Extradition Act 2003.

The Secretary of State has designated Germany for the purposes of Part 1 of the Extradition Act 2003 by virtue of section 1 of that enactment.

Dated: Monday Jan. 14, 2008.

Signed: (undecipherable)

Inside a modern English gaol.

Attached to this certificate was Interpol Wiesbaden's translation, from German into English, of the European Arrest Warrant: "This warrant has been issued by a competent judicial authority.

I request that the person mentioned below be arrested and surrendered for the purpose of conducting a criminal prosecution or executing a custodial sentence or detention order."

My particulars followed: name, date and place of birth, home address in Adelaide and the languages that I understand.

Under "(c)" it states five years is the maximum length of the custodial sentence or detention order which may be imposed for the offense(s).

Under "Offenses" the following appears.

"This warrant relates to in total: ____ offenses," meaning that the number of offenses was not particularized.

"Description of the circumstances in which the offense(s) was (were) committed, including the time, place and degree of participation in the offense(s) by the requested person."

Then the details of the charges were listed:

From 2000 up to this day, worldwide online internet publications of antisemitic and/or revisionist nature. Deliberately contrary to the historical truth, the said publications deny, approve or play down above all the mass murder of the Jews planned and implemented by the National-Socialist rulers.

The offender is committing the acts in Australia, Germany and in other countries.

Nature and legal classification of the offense(s) and the applicable statutory provision/code:

Criminal offense of instigation to race hatred, insult and reviling the memory of the dead, punishable pursuant to Sections 130, 185, 189, 194, 52, 53, 9 (German) Penal Code. If applicable, tick one or more of the following offenses punishable in the issuing Member State by a custodial sentence or detention order of a maximum of at least three years as defined by the laws of the issuing Member State:

GROUPED WITH TERRORISTS

Participation in a criminal organization; terrorism; trafficking in human beings; sexual exploitation of children and child pornography; illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances; illicit trafficking in weapons, munitions and explosives; corruption; fraud, including that affecting the financial interests of the European Communities within the meaning of the Convention of July 26, 1995 on the protection of European Communities' financial interests; laundering of the proceeds of crime; counterfeiting of currency, including the euro; computer-related crime [It was marked.—F.T.]; environmental crime, including illicit trafficking in endangered animal species and in endangered plant species and varieties; facilitating of unauthorized entry and residence; murder, grievous bodily injury; illicit trade in human organs and tissue; kidnapping, illegal restraint and hostage-taking; racism and xenophobia [It was marked.—F.T.]; organized or armed robbery; illicit trafficking in cultural goods, including antiques and works of art; swindling; racketeering and piracy of products; forgery of administrative documents and trafficking therein; forgery of means of payment; illicit trafficking in hormonal substances and other growth promoters; illicit trafficking in nuclear or radioactive materials; trafficking

in stolen vehicles; rape; arson; crimes within the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court; unlawful seizure of aircraft/ships; sabotage.

A CASE TO ANSWER

Judge Evans decided to detain me and asked me when I would like to have my second and final bail application hearing because I would only get two goes at it. He suggested a day during the following week, or in two days' time, on Friday, 3 October 2008. I replied that this matter was already a done deal between the British and German governments and that we may as well bring it on as soon as possible and settle the date for the coming Friday. Then, without speaking a word, I glanced through my boxed-in court holding pen toward Neena Baba sitting at the back of the court, and our eyes met: she knew and I knew that I would like her to see me afterward downstairs in the cell holding area, which she did, and I signed her up as my solicitor to represent me in court.

PAST COURT EXPERIENCES

From years of experience in fighting various court battles going back to 1984 it was obvious to me that I would need someone like David Perkins representing me, as he did in August 2008 before the Federal Court of Australia. I would need someone who knew something about British extradition law in some detail, especially considering how disinterested the judge appeared in court.

I recalled how Mrs. Olga Scully and I, from the time when we began our Adelaide Institute activity in 1994 and during the following years, valiantly attempted to persuade human rights commissioners and federal court judges that we could not defend ourselves in court. We both walked out of our HREOC hearings because truth was no defense and where truth is no defense, lies reign and that is an immoral situation. To this day we will not participate in immoral proceedings. Legal aid, at both the state and federal level, has been denied us because our cases, according to the law, were not criminal matters. Furthermore, the judges cared little that we could not find any legal counsel willing to defend us at this first stage—the fact-finding stage of our court case.

We were decried by our opponents, by Zionist Jeremy Jones and judges alike, as deliberately being obstructionist and uncooperative, when all we did was to attempt to delay the inevitable legal steamrolling that we knew would occur—and did occur. In bold letters on its pages *The Australian Jewish News* would crow about the victory Jeremy Jones and his Executive

Dr. Töben and freedom activist Lady Michele Renouf.

Council of Australian Jewry had over Olga Scully and Fredrick Töben, who were "haters," "Holocaust deniers," "anti-semites," "racists," "neo-Nazis" et al. Needless to say, the non-Jewish media outlets followed an even sterner pattern than that set down by the *AJN*.

MEDIA MATTERS

In the London case that began on the afternoon of October 1, 2008, when I first appeared in court around 2:30 p.m., the mass media was already in hot pursuit of the matter. A day later voices clearly stated what was at stake: the validity of the European Arrest Warrant and British judicial independence, i.e. Common Law versus Civil, Napoleonic, Roman law. Ideally, in the former it is the individual who is protected by traditional safeguards such as the Magna Carta and Habeas Corpus, while in the latter the community—the social cohesion—is legally protected at the expense of the individual whose actions may threaten the prevailing social order.

I was pleased to see that David Brown in *The Times* of October 2, 2008, reported reasonably accurately what I had said in court: "He [Töben] told the court that 'the Germans are out to get me' and claimed he was the victim of 'legal persecution. … It's a witch-trial mentality in Germany concerning this matter, which is not the case in England yet,' Dr. Töben said. 'You should let me go because this is persecution and you should not demean the court by accepting this application from [the German court]. The whole procedure is an abuse of process. I see this matter as a legal ambush. You would be subjecting me to a legal process you cannot defend yourself against.' "

http://www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/news/uk/crime/article4861271.ece

In *The Guardian*, October 2, 2008, Owen Bowcott also offered an objective report:

"Wearing a black suit and peering over reading glasses, Töben addressed the court from behind a glass screen yesterday. He did not deny who he was. 'Dr. Töben has been caught in London,' he said. He objected to the terms of the warrant, claimed that Britain should not be able to hand him over because it was not in the Schengen agreement and said he had been slandered for his views. He said he was on a research trip to South Africa, where he was hoping to interview a descendant of Napoleon about whom he was planning to write a book. 'Jewish groups in Australia,' he said, were 'trying to close down the Adelaide Institute website.' He said he had sought permission from the court in Australia before leaving the country. 'This is an abuse of process. This is a legal ambush. It's not British law where the individual still has freedoms,' he told the court. 'It's a witch-trial mentality in Germany concerning this matter. I was under the impression that if I transited [the UK] I would be fine. There was no reason for me to suspect that anything should happen to me. 'The Schengen agreement protected me. Britain has not the Holocaust denier laws that Germany has so they are slipping [this offense] in as a race hatred and cybercrime.' He pleaded with the district judge that he should be released and not sent on to Germany. 'I beg you to let me leave the country, to kick me out, I promise never to return."'

—www.guardian.co.uk/world/2008/oct/02/secondworldwar.australia

Frances Gibb, in her article published in *The Times*, October 2, 2008, said, "Extradition bid raises fears of 'thought crime' offenses." Her article spelled out the issues the legal team had to wrestle with:

"Crown Prosecution Service lawyers will present the case on behalf of the German authorities tomorrow that Fredrick Töben, an Australian doctor, should be extradited for offenses allegedly committed in Germany. The case is the latest example of the global reach of criminal laws—and of their impact between one European country and another.

"The extradition request is being made under the European Arrest Warrant, a fast-track procedure to allow criminal suspects to be sent between European states. The warrant, which came into force in January 2004, abolished the principle of 'dual criminality' that existed under old extradition laws. This means that someone in Britain can be extradited for something that is not a crime here—as long as it is a criminal offense in the state requesting extradition.

"The reform was rushed through in part as a response to terrorism after September 11. Ministers also argued that it would speed up a cumbersome and slow extradition process, helping criminals to be brought more swiftly to justice.

"Critics pointed out, however, that people could find themselves charged with an offense they did not know existed because racism or xenophobia, for example, can be interpreted differently in different jurisdictions. The specter of 'thought crime,' a person facing trial for broadcasting xenophobic or racist remarks such as denying the Holocaust on an internet chatroom in another country—as alleged against Dr. Töben—*was the very criticism raised against the warrant before it took effect.*

"At the time ministers undertook that if such 'offenses' took place in Britain, the perpetrators would not be extradited. However, in defense of the European Arrest Warrant it is argued that a country cannot ask for someone to be extradited on suspicion of committing a far-fetched offense that would never be a crime in most states. Lord Filkin, then the Home Office Minister, said when the legislation went through Parliament that no one would be extradited for conduct that was legal in Britain."

—http://business.timesonline.co.uk

AN AAP NEWS REPORT REACHES AUSTRALIA

One of the articles about this first day in court is an AAP report that appeared in Brisbane. It contains most of the salient points raised in court:

"GERMANY OUT TO GET ME [SAYS] HOLOCAUST DENIER."
"October 2, 2008—6:53 a.m.

"Australian Revisionist historian Fredrick Töben will fight his extradition to Germany, where he is wanted for alleged Holocaust denial. Metropolitan Police arrested 64-year-old Gerald Fredrick Töben, commonly known by his middle name, on a plane at London's Heathrow airport on Tuesday while in transit from the United States to Dubai. They were executing a European Union arrest warrant issued by the District Court of Mannheim in Germany, which accuses Töben of publishing internet material 'of an anti-semitic and/or revisionist nature.' The alleged offenses were committed in Australia, Germany and other countries, according to the warrant.

"Representing himself in an appearance at City of Westminster Magistrates Court, Töben was asked to confirm his identity. 'I'm the one, your honor. . . . Dr. Fredrick Töben has been caught in London,' he replied. He did not consent to being extradited and was remanded to custody to reappear for an extra-

dition hearing at 2 p.m. (2300 AEST) on October 3.

"Töben told the court he did not believe he would receive a fair trial in Germany and claimed he was the victim of 'legal persecution. It's a witch trial mentality in Germany concerning this matter, which is not the case in England yet,' Töben said. 'I see this matter as a legal ambush.'

"Representing the District Court of Mannheim, Tina Whybrow said Töben was accused of computer-related crimes and racism and xenophobia. 'This is a serious offense; the penalty for this offense is up to five years (imprisonment),' she said. It is alleged that since 2002 Töben has published online material of an anti-semitic and/or revisionist nature deliberately contrary to historical truth. The warrant alleges: 'The said publications deny, approve or play down above all the mass murder of the Jews, planned and implemented, by the national socialist rulers.'

"Opposing bail, Whybrow said Töben was seen to move seats after detectives boarded the plane to arrest him. 'Police officers assert that was a bid to avoid detection,' she said. When Töben was being cautioned by the officers, she said his response was: 'I can't be arrested on British soil.'

"Töben said he was sentenced to 10 months in prison, reduced to seven months for 'good behavior,' in Germany in 1999 but returned to Australia after being granted bail. He also told the court he was facing a possible jail sentence in Australia in a matter related to material posted on the website of the Adelaide Institute, of which he is director. Töben on Wednesday asked District Judge Nicholas Evans to release him. 'I can't run anywhere—the world is my prison, I'm well-known,' Töben said. 'It will take great moral courage and intellectual courage to let me go.'

"The judge responded: 'I've gone beyond that. I'm not going to let you go. We'll fix a hearing for next week, give you time to think about it.'

"Töben responded: 'I see no sense. The Germans are out to get me.'"

—http://news.brisbanetimes.com.au

PRISONER XF9993 SETTLES DOWN TO ROUTINE

After the court appearance I was prepared for my transport per Serco prison transport to Her Majesty's Prison, Wandsworth, just over half an hour drive from court. For me the joke about seeing a Serco transport was that sometime ago in Adelaide the Serco company had a bus transport contract, which was not renewed. I thus hoped they were doing a better job in servicing the prison/court system with their vehicles. I must say

The front of the Magistrates Court.

that all Serco personnel were extremely helpful and kind to me during my time spent in those underground dungeons while awaiting my court appearance before a judge or when preparing me for the return trip to prison.

At 7 p.m. I was at Wandsworth where about 1,600 prisoners are held, this being one of Europe's largest prisons. It was also from where Ronald Biggs, "the Great Train Robber," escaped. He only recently returned to Britain as an octogenarian to turn himself in because he was sick of being on the run.

I changed into prison clothes, was fed with some nice food by the reception duty prisoners who manned the kitchen. It was there I met my first Australian, cleaning orderly Warran Parkes from Brisbane, a rugby player who had a physical altercation with someone and now is serving a 24-month sentence. Afterward I was allocated a place in this new all-male warehouse and placed in Wing D, Landing 3, Cell 38, with Shaun Cassidy as my cell mate.

Most new prisoners are settled in D-wing, which is where remand prisoners are housed. Unfortunately, on account of overcrowding, some remand prisoners are placed with sentenced prisoners as I was. I did not differentiate between remand and sentenced prisoners, though the obvious difference is that the longer you spend in prison the more innocent you become. Hence, the judicial aim is to get a confession that will avoid a costly trial. It is then that a judge will usually grant a significant sentence reduction.

The next day I saw a notice on the board about a talk by Dr. Eva Schloss, who claimed to be Anne Frank's posthumous half-sister. I made no secret about why I was in prison. When

asked I openly stated that I refused to believe in the Holocaust. Some prison officers were worried about my attending this event held in the prison chapel, but I assured the skeptical officers that I knew how to behave, which I did, of course. When the 50-odd prisoners had finished listening to her story, I stated to Eva Schloss that the matter had now come full circle, i.e., I was in prison because I seek civilized dialogue on what is alleged to have happened to the Jews during the German Reich's war against the "All-lies."

The following is my account of this meeting, which I had posted on our website. It is entitled "Fredrick Töben meets Dr. Eva Schloss—Anne Frank's posthumous half-sister."

> After my 1 October 2008 arrest at Heathrow Airport I was taken to the Heathrow Police Station for processing, then transported to the City of Westminster—COW—Magistrates Court where Judge Evans ordered me detained. From there it was to Wing D, Landing 3, Cell 38 at HMP Her Majesty's Prison—Wandsworth. The next day, Thursday 2 October, I saw on the landing notice board the following: GUEST SPEAKER. On October 2 at 2 p.m. we have Dr. Eva Schloss giving a talk in the prison. She is a Holocaust survivor and Anne Frank's sister. If you are interested in hearing her talk and asking questions about her experiences please put your name on the list below.
>
> So I did.
>
> The well-known 32-panel exhibition titled "A history for today: Anne Frank" was set up in the prison church and about 55 of the 1,600 prisoners at Wandsworth attended.
>
> I recall that some years ago this very same exhibition had been shown in Adelaide, but there the panels ended with Anne Frank's Auschwitz stay. The current exhibition clearly states that Anne died at Bergen-Belsen, and is then augmented by panels that deal with current "racist" issues and the "Holocaust."
>
> For example they say: "In 2006 there were 50,000 hate crimes reported nationwide. An estimated 260,000 were not reported to the police. Or "Today I can say it—gassed"—Ruth Wallage-Birheim.
>
> Or "[T]he goal is to kill all 7 million Jews in Europe."
>
> Or "It is not true that 6 million Jews were murdered: one Jew was murdered 6 million times over." —Abel Herzberg.
>
> Or "The Holocaust is a major stumbling block in the neo-nazi attempts to obtain support for their ideas. Publications denying the Holocaust appear regularly. In many countries there has been a sharp increase in extreme nationalism in the last few years, often accompanied by hatred of foreigners."
>
> Eva Schloss began with a biographical sketch of Anne Frank's life, interspersing it with many asides, such as:
>
> "Hitler decided to kill all Jews in the world. Of the 50 million Jews, Hitler killed 6 million."
>
> She asked: "What is a Jewish look? A pure race does not exist. There are blue-eyed Jews in Israel. Now everybody is mixed, intermarry and have sex with each other."
>
> She also stated that Hitler at first did not want to kill all Jews. Up to 1936, if you had money and a visa to Palestine it was possible to get out of Germany. Then, at the Wannsee Conference, the [extermination of Jews] was planned "by 20 heads how to kill 6 million people cheap."
>
> The Frank family escaped to then safe-haven Holland, and a well-constructed model of the house made by "Staff and offenders at HMP Wakefield" forms part of the exhibition.
>
> Dr. Schloss said that England did not want a war but "Churchill saw danger of Hitler, and when the Americans came in, things changed. They declared war on Japan and Germany declared war on the USA."
>
> Anne's family was betrayed in Holland and deported to Auschwitz, one of 300 camps: work—concentration and death camps.
>
> Killing was done by gas—the gas chambers worked 24 hours a day. . . . "People from all over Europe were selected, then straight away to be gassed."
>
> In June 1944 Hungarians were immediately sent to gas chambers—"100 people in one go—peephole in door—within three weeks we were told this."
>
> Schloss then admits that while she was at Auschwitz, "ours was a real shower—little water—smelly body—lice—starvation—death. I realize every day I'm divine, I'm lucky. I'm 79, I survived. … I started to speak after 40 years—suppressed it. During the 1970s I was not ready."
>
> She concluded by giving the prisoners a message:
>
> "Anne wrote and did something with her life. You do something with your life. It has so much to offer. Open your eyes and make something of it."
>
> Question time also brought interesting responses. She admitted: "I have never met a German who knew what was going on. Hitler was in prison for two years and wrote

Mein Kampf, which contains the exact plans of killing Jews and to conquer the world … creating a German empire. … He was only an uneducated housepainter."

Question: "Was Hitler mad?"

Answer: "A mad person could not go so far. Evil? Yes. Luckily he made many mistakes."

Question: "Was Hitler part Jewish?"

Answer: "One doesn't really know."

She stated: "Hitler was fighting communism. He was gassed in World War I. German people are proud—they were defeated—wanted revenge—it all goes back to World War I . . . Eichmann planned the final solution—he was found in South America by Simon Wiesenthal."

On Judaism and Christianity: "Judaism and Christianity are similar. On September 30 we had new year 5273 … we are an old race. Jesus was a Jew but he started to preach different things. … The apostles created Christianity."

At the end of question time Eva Schloss was standing in front of me, and I stood up and said that the circle had now closed and I was in prison because I seek a dialogue on the matters she raised. She smiled and firmly shook my hand and wished me luck!

I left it at that. Prior to my attending the talk, some of the prison officers felt that owing to my own views on the Holocaust-Shoah, my presence at this event might upset Eva Schloss, if she found out who I was. I reassured the officers that I know how to behave and still get my point across.

Fredrick Töben,
HMP Wandsworth, London, UK.
October 2, 2008
—http://www.adelaideinstitute.org/newsletters/n424.htm

IMMIGRATION MATTERS

That evening around 6 p.m. I received my first call to attend at F-wing for a legal visit. It was a lady from Immigration Services who handed me a "Notice to a Person Required to Submit to Further Examination"—and here again on the sheet appeared boxes to be ticked. Out of the eight square boxes two were ticked under the headings:

❑ **You are liable to be examined/further examined by**
1. me or another Immigration Officer, and

❑ **I am suspending your leave to enter/remain**
6. I am detaining you

This notice therefore negated the official immigration stamp in my passport that I received when the four police shunted me past the Immigration check-point and where an Immigration officer stamped my passport giving me leave to enter and remain in the UK for six months. Now, even if I were to get bail, I would then leave prison to be placed in a detention center where rules and regulations practically do not exist. I could use my mobile phone or use the internet. But any time spent there would not count towards any reduction in a possible prison sentence imposed on me.

This is what happened to Ernst Zündel when he was deported on February 5, 2003 from the U.S.A. to Canada and placed in detention facilities for two years. That time was not taken into account when the Mannheim judge imposed on him a maximum prison sentence of five years.

My reasoning now was to try to avoid being sent to a detention center—just in case!

PRISON ROUTINE—BEEN THERE, DONE THAT!

I seem to settle into routine rather quickly. It helped that I recalled my 1999 Mannheim prison experience of seven months. Even the actual prison buildings were the same as far as layout is concerned, and so this was a mere repeat of April 1999.

There are individuals who never settle into prison routine because they have a mindset that is driven by hate or some such negative thoughts. It is foolish to take your frustrations out on the prison officers, on the prisoners or, for that matter, on the metal doors or walls. Anyone who has not found a home within his own mind, who is not at home with his God, will have problems adjusting to losing freedom. It helps if one has done boarding school and/or basic military service.

I know individuals who see "scum" wherever they find themselves, especially when they come across individuals who do not measure up to their own social standards, or who have a fixation with class consciousness, thinking either someone is above or below them in caste. Such false consciousness does not help an individual when settling into prison routine.

In any case, I found the prison to be an exceptionally clean place and the food was rather good. It surprised me to see the governor even tasting the food, then having to sign off on it. Most prison officers tried their best at doing a most difficult and important job. After all, the first line of national defense is fighting the enemy from within. Interestingly, if the illicit drug trade were to be de-criminalized, then most jails would lose at least three-quarters of their inmates, and solicitors and judges would be looking elsewhere for jobs.

I had applied to get involved with Radio Wanno—the prison radio station—which had its first live breakfast show on November 17, 2008. I wished to present an hour of classical music—opera and symphonies—because the rap stuff was just too painful for me, and that was not because of those objectionable lyrics, "kill whitey" and the like. Someone said to me that the idea of offering classical music was stupid, because all the prisoners liked that kind of rap music. To this I said that this was not the case. Out of more than 1,600 prisoners in Wandsworth, there had to be at least 50, if not 100 or more, who would like to hear classical music. That I could not get into this activity on account of my release saddened me for a while. In fact, my sudden release was a problem because I was beginning to settle in, preparing myself for at least eight to nine months, that being the time predicted by my new solicitor for this matter to be resolved on appeals to the High Court and to the House of Lords.

The various visitors who called on me broke the monotonous routine mostly spent in my cell watching TV and writing. I recall Pasquala, the Italian prisoner, advising me that what writing does for my mind, his smoking cigarettes does for his mind—we stay sane inside of insanity.

George, Frank, Anna, Bert, Barry and Michele delighted me with their presence, especially because they could get me a cup of coffee and Mars bars from the visitor center canteen. It seems that prison life caused me to yearn for chocolate, something I do not usually consume.

Then there were the many letters I received from all over the world. It again proved to be a lifeline to the outside world, which eased my brief stay in prison. I am reminded that although sentenced prisoners in Germany usually do not have their mail censored, in Germar Rudolf's case, the authorities are censoring his mail. This is a clear breach of his basic human rights, and it shows how perverse and unjust the German system has become.

But what can you expect from Germans at this time? How different it still is in England where ordinary English people wrote to me expressing their disgust at learning through the media of my imprisonment for "Holocaust denial." It didn't make sense that my thoughts should be criminalized, because the British tradition is to look with some amusement on those who dissent from conventionally held beliefs. Why should this disbelief in the Holocaust be punishable at all?

My thanks to the following for writing to me: Christopher, Alexander, Dagmar, Gregory, Barry, Jack, Chris, Paul, Tom, Sonya, Simon, Carlos, Lila, Germar, Neville, John, Frank, Amelia, Gerry, Keith, Peter, George, Anna, Bert and Helga. And a sorry to those who had their letters returned on account of my early release.

One letter addressed to me caused me to smile. It was addressed to Dr. Phil Friedrick Töben, c/o Wandsworth Prison, 17 Heathfield Rd, London, SW1B 3HR, England. It was received at Secure Healthcare HMP Wandsworth on October 13, 2008. A handwritten note at the top of the envelope stated: "Not known in Healthcare. If he's a Ph.D., how about psychology?"

I received this letter 14 days later, on October 27, 2008, and I thank Randulf for the enclosed card with a scenic view of Sandvika, Norway and the message to keep the flag flying.

DAY TWO: 3 OCTOBER 2008

Let me briefly return to my second day in court. I was in the holding cell. Around 9 a.m. I was called out for "legal," meaning that I would leave my cell and walk a few paces to one of the rooms where solicitors and clients could meet. I was surprised when Mr. Kevin Lowry-Mullins of Dass Solicitors introduced himself to me, stating that he sends greetings from family and friends—Serge, Art and Christian, Siegfried, Lady Michele, Dagmar and a message from Kevin B: "Remember Thoreau and Emerson!"

I listened to what he had to say, that the expertise was there as was the willingness to take the matter through to all appeal instances. I agreed to have him on board.

Once back in my holding cell I was again called out, and this time is was Neena Baba, of Central Law Practice Solicitors, who informed me of what was to happen in court. There would be a request for an adjournment. At the next hearing an argument would be run. The outline of that submission she handed to me. It greatly pained me to advise her that I had changed my mind, that I would feel more comfortable with Mr. Lowry-Mullins doing the job as there were connections to the Revisionist scene. Later it transpired that it was Dr. David Duke who informed Lady Michele, who in turn informed Adrian Davies, who in turn advised Kevin Lowry-Mullins, and who advised Ben Watson of my predicament.

Once back in my cell, I was again called out and met the junior counsel who was to ask the court for an adjournment. I again advised her that I had taken on another solicitor.

It was around lunchtime that Kevin came to my cell with Mr. Ben Watson, junior counsel, who was to act on my behalf before Judge Evans. I showed them the submission Neena had handed to me and was pleased they recognized the same authorities listed therein that they were going to use as well. I concluded from that and from reading the various precedent cases

that my case actually stood in large measure on its own merit.

When it was time to appear before Judge Evans he asked me which law firm I had decided should represent me, and I indicated that it was Dass Solicitors. Then the crown prosecutor, Tina Whybrow, acting on behalf of the German government, made her opening arguments. Mr. Ben Watson responded. Judge Evans again almost slovenly sat in his chair, then lent forward as if to threaten Mr. Watson, who didn't sit down but leaned against the chair ready to interject on any matter raised by the crown prosecutor with the usual "with respect, Your Honor." He knew the law. Evans almost collapsed back in his chair, and the bully-boy tactics fell apart as he had to acknowledge that a quick tick of the EAW boxes would not suffice to fulfill legal requirements. The court histrionics settled down. Ben Watson had an argument and it was developing stumps, not legs yet, but definite stumps, and an adjournment would buy valuable time to get it off the ground.

The matter was adjourned until Friday, October 10, at 10 a.m., when the bail hearing would be continued and discussion of the various legal technicalities of the matter would be raised. Also, an application for legal aid was made on my behalf so that legal costs would be covered.

When court was adjourned, we all stood up and someone in the public gallery firmly and audibly called out, "good luck!" The gentleman also gave me a wave, which the media interpreted as a "nazi salute"! The media duly reported this welcomed incident that would continue the smear job on my character as begun by the crown prosecutor during my first court appearance.

DAY THREE: OCTOBER 10, 2008

On October 8, 2008, Mr. Lowrie-Mullins issued a Press Information Handout for that October 10 hearing wherein he stated, among other things, that the defense had the task of getting into the nitty-gritty of the European Arrest Warrant, for example, "whether it is sufficiently particularized for the purpose of section 2 of the 2003 Extradition Act or whether the conduct amounts to an extraditable offense." Then there are extraneous considerations under section 14 of the act—"has this warrant been issued for the purpose of prosecuting Dr. Töben on account of his political beliefs, or will he be prejudiced at trial on account of his political beliefs? Then there are the human rights considerations, Article 10 rights."

Mr. Lowrie-Mullins added a postscript: "While it is of course not determinative of the matter (and therefore headed 'postscript'), the defense would observe that these proceedings are being conducted on behalf of the IJA by experienced counsel (Ms. Melanie Cumberland, 6KBW [6 King's Bench Walk]), the significance of the case is underlined by the fact that on the last occasion the Head of the CPS [Crown Prince Service] Extradition Unit, Gareth Julian, was present and indeed sought to ensure the matter was listed on occasions that he could attend."

For this third hearing day, Judge Evans had been replaced by Judge Daphne Wickham, a frail-looking elderly lady whose body language spoke volumes about her disposition toward the subject matter before her. She refused to hear the Section 2 argument, and the bail application was adjourned until October 17.

The media had been generous with their comments about the court overflowing with Töben supporters. The only person I knew among the dozens sitting there watching the proceedings with interest was Lady Michele Renouf, and she did a sterling job to encourage up media focus on this most important trial - see: http://www.jailingopinions.com/ and Warrant dismissed in Töben case: prosecutors admit defeat at http://www.telling-films.co.uk/tobenvictory.htm

But the media could not help but bring matters into political focus again. As on the previous court appearance, someone—one of my many supporters who are merely concerned British citizens—again wished me good luck with a wave of his arm. Was it a clenched fist salute? No! Was it a nazi salute? If the former is permitted, then surely the latter is as well!

Another media report couldn't help itself—again the nazi salute was mentioned:

HISTORIAN WANTED FOR HOLOCAUST DENIAL GREETED WITH NAZI SALUTE

An Australian Revisionist historian wanted in Germany for alleged Holocaust denial was greeted in court with a nazi salute from the public gallery.

Dr. Fredrick Töben, 64, appeared before City of Westminster Magistrates Court for an extradition hearing. He was arrested by Scotland Yard's extradition unit as he passed through London's Heathrow airport on October 1. Töben, who is fighting extradition, was remanded to British custody for at least another week following today's hearing. As he left the dock, he looked at a small group of supporters in the public gallery, one of whom raised his arm in a Nazi gesture.

Töben has been detained under an EU arrest warrant issued by the district court in Mannheim, Germany, which accuses him of publishing material on the internet "of an anti-semitic and/or revisionist nature." Between 2000 and

2004, Töben posted information online that denied, approved of or played down the mass murder of Jews by the Nazis, the charge alleges.

Lawyers for German-born Töben, appearing under his full name Gerald Fredrick Töben, this morning questioned the validity of the warrant. But District Judge Daphne Wickham said that the hearing was to deal with a bail application only. Ben Watson, representing Töben, said that no application for bail would be made today, postponing the issue until further legal argument has taken place next Friday.

Töben was arrested while in transit from the United States to Dubai, the court heard. Speaking after the hearing, Töben's solicitor Kevin Lowry-Mullins said: "The issue is this; should someone who has committed an offense in a foreign country, but doesn't commit an offense in the UK, be extradited to that country? He is being requested by the German government to be extradited back to Germany for an offense which is not a criminal offense in this country. This is not about Holocaust denial. It is about the process of extradition law in this country."

Töben will return to City of Westminster Magistrates Court on October 17 for his next hearing.

—http://www.telegraph.co.uk

MOVING FROM PRISON TO PRISON

My hopes of returning to Wandsworth were dashed when around 3 p.m. I was advised to get ready for the early transport, to where?—Bedford prison? Where's that? About a two-and-a-half-hour drive from London, north into the Midlands. And so it came to pass that half a dozen prisoners went on a journey along the M1 and beyond to arrive at HMP Bedford just in time for the 6 p.m. meal consisting of a tuna roll and coffee or tea with some biscuits thrown in as well. The prisoners who were on duty issuing the clothes and preparing the meal delighted me with their stories. None could believe what I was in for—but one fellow had heard of my arrest and was pleased to meet me.

I was placed in a cell that needed cleaning before I could call it my home, and so it came to pass that I engaged in a three-hour scrubbing and wiping and changing the bunk positions exercise—and getting an aerial for the TV set.

After all that work, around 10 p.m. a 25-year-old prisoner was brought in to share my cell. Wayne Newton had just been sentenced to two years for causing grievous bodily harm. In a fight with another fellow and in self-defense because his arms were pinned to his side, he used his mouth as a weapon so as to cause the fellow holding him to let go—he bit off a part of the fellow's nose! He pleaded guilty and so that two-year sentence will reduce significantly. Then with good behavior thrown in he could be out within months on an electronic tag. As a construction worker he is not too pleased to see all the foreigners flowing into the country, though with the October 2008 bank crisis wracking the British economy, there are now many eastern Europeans returning home where the economies seem to be flourishing, more so than in Britain.

I was used to the German prison regulations where anyone certified not to be suicidal and not to be a security risk was considered deserving of his own single cell. In England it's the anti-social prisoners who end up in a single cell. One fellow at Wandsworth knew the trick and beat up his cell mate, then was immediately granted a single cell!

I clearly recall one incident while at Bedford. I returned from an induction program for new prisoners designed to take the pain out of being locked up. I walked past some workmen laying new electric cables and I saw a hacksaw lying on the ground. I asked one of the men if I could borrow it for a while, assuring him I would return it. Unfortunately I did not get to borrow the hacksaw.

My Bedford time was brief but again instructive. Because of its small size, prison staff was less stressed than at Wandsworth—and staff shortages were not a problem.

PETER WILSON REPORTS—OCTOBER 11-12, 2008

A significant report on my matter was written up by Peter Wilson, the European correspondent for *The Australian,* wherein he quotes the Mannheim public prosecutor, Andreas Grossmann, saying that the stubborn refusal of Holocaust Revisionists to recant their views meant they usually failed to win parole and so "these people have little chance of getting out before the end of their full sentence." Grossmann expected to put me on trial early 2009. And thus the full force of the witch-trial mentality is revealed and individuals are criminalized for harboring forbidden thoughts. Also, Andreas Grossmann's gloating is quite explicit:

HOLOCAUST DENIER FREDRIK TÖBEN'S TRIAL SOON: PROSECUTOR

Peter Wilson, Europe correspondent, *October 11, 2008*

The German prosecutor who wants to put Australian citizen Fredrik Töben on trial for denying the Holocaust warned yesterday that he was determined to see the former schoolteacher face justice.

Andreas Grossmann, the Mannheim district prosecutor handling Dr. Töben's case, said that despite his attempts to avoid extradition from Britain to Germany, he expected Dr. Töben to be on trial early next year.

Mr. Grossmann also warned that Dr. Töben faced up to five years in jail and, although most prisoners in Germany served a third to a half of their sentences, the stubborn refusal of long-term Holocaust Revisionists to recant their views meant they usually failed to win parole.

"These people have little chance of getting out before the end of their full sentence," Mr. Grossman told *The Weekend Australian*.

KEVIN LOWRIE-MULLINS

As a foreign citizen, Dr. Töben would normally be sent back to Australia halfway through any sentence to serve the remainder there, but that move too would be threatened by a refusal to recant.

Mannheim has become the center of German efforts to enforce laws that criminalize the denial, justification or playing down of the Nazi slaughter of Jews. As a result, the hulking, century-old prison in a quiet residential area on the edge of the city holds more prisoners convicted of those offenses than any other prison in Germany, and it is where authorities hope Dr. Töben, 64, will soon be incarcerated.

Holocaust deniers held at the brownstone prison include Ernst Zündel, a 69-year-old German neo-nazi who lived in Canada for 42 years but was deported to Mannheim and is serving the maximum five-year sentence; and Germar Rudolf, a 43-year-old chemist expelled from the U.S. and jailed for 30 months for insisting the extermination of Jews at the Auschwitz death camp could not have happened on the scale accepted by mainstream historians.

Mr. Grossmann, a soft-spoken lawyer who took responsibility in 2005 for prosecuting political crimes in Mannheim, said the district's leading role on the issue was partly accidental and partly the result of the zeal of his predecessor, Hans-Heiko Klein.

In April 1999, Dr. Töben, who was born in Germany, visited Mr. Klein's second-story office on a busy Mannheim street and explained his views of the Holocaust. Dr. Töben was asked to come back the next day and repeat his comments; he was arrested and sentenced to nine months in Mannheim prison. When Dr. Töben returned to Australia the following year he continued to express his views on his website and elsewhere. In 2004, Mr. Klein laid a new set of charges against him.

Those charges were the basis of Dr. Töben's detention at Heathrow airport on October 1.

—http://www.theaustralian.news.com

The ultimate outcome upset Grossmann to the point that he issued a press release wherein the hunt for Töben is spelled out in no uncertain terms.

—www.jum.baden-wuerttemberg.de

DAY FOUR: 17 OCTOBER 2008

For the next bail application hearing I had to get up at 6 a.m. and prepare myself for the prison van trip from Bedford back to COW, after which I was again returned to Wandsworth. The vans enable you to look out but no one can look in, except special cameras, and that is why you see in news items photographers flashing their cameras into the small windows of those Serco prison vans to get a possible shot of some notorious prisoner, even perhaps a "Holocaust denier" on his way to Wandsworth prison.

Again the court was filled, and members of the German embassy staff were again watching the proceedings with some anxiety, judging from their body language.

Counsel Ben Watson prepared his case well in that he strongly argued the Section 2 submission that proceedings against me be dismissed because the European Arrest Warrant was not lawful because of its critical flaws: 1.) There was no sufficient information; 2.) No sufficient particulars in relation to the allegation and the website; 3.) Insufficient details contradictory on the facts.

Also, a submission was made in relation to Article 15 and Article 8 of the counsel framework that this matter was not adhered to, and that Section 19 of the public order offense was irrelevant in this matter.

Prosecution claimed it was relevant as in the Davas case and so the warrant was valid.

Prosecution also opposed bail and the judge did not grant it because the judge thought as an Australian citizen I would not return to court.

The matter was adjourned until October 29, 2008.

Afterwards I was transported back to Wandsworth to settle down in C Wing where the remand prisoners were held. My

prison mate in 4-9 was Ernest Johnson, a Nigerian gentleman who attempted to lead a good Christian life by not smoking or drinking and generally trying to live by the Bible. Some passport infringement landed him in prison, which was after he had lived an exemplary four years in Britain without conflicting with the law in any way, paying his taxes and doing an honest day's work.

AFTER 20 DAYS IN PRISON

I had received word that I should let supporters know how I was getting along inside, and so when a large solicitor's envelope arrived on which the stamps had not been canceled, I seized the opportunity to re-use the envelope and through the prison mail system sent a report to Barry Taylor, whose wife managed to decipher my handwritten notes and type them up. I found that after years of using computers, my handwriting, which had never been one of my strong points, had degenerated somewhat.

THE BATTLE OF THE WILLS CONTINUES

Letter from from prisoner XF 9993

Dear All:

After 20 days imprisonment my personal upheaval is stabilizing into familiar patterns of routine—the whole affair is becoming a repeat of my 1999 German imprisonment with a few novelties thrown into it.

There is always the need to adapt to stark reality, to the physical imperative that I have lost my freedom to move about at will. I cannot get up after a night's sleep and go about my daily routine of checking emails for example. I cannot use the phone at will, nor can I just jump into the car and visit friends—all because I am not currently living in my own home.

In 1999 it was Peter Rackemann whose 30 years as a quadriplegic in a wheelchair taught me to be a real Revisionist and adapt to the physical reality of imprisonment instead of dreaming of having psychic superpowers with which to escape from this physical prison. To date I have escaped the mental prison of the Holocaust-Shoah.

So, having accepted the current reality as a given fact, I can without hindrance, here at Wandsworth prison—with over 1,600 prisoners one of Europe's largest—use my mind to make sense of my situation.

Why am I locked up, or as they say here, banged up? I was arrested on Wednesday, October 1, 2008 at 11:30 a.m. on AA98 by the Heathrow police. The newspaper report of my attempting to evade arrest by hiding in the plane is nonsense. I had left my aisle seat and with permission settled down into a 5-seater center row for a seven-hour sleep—that's the time it took to fly from Chicago to London. When we docked, an announcement came through that there was an incident and a person walked to my original seat, which someone else by then had taken. When the announcement was made for Dr. Töben to identify himself and to come forward, that is what I did! When I reached the entrance door I saw the police standing there. I stopped and retrieved my camcorder from my coat pocket with the comment: "I'll have to make a record of this!" Then I was pulled out the plane—and the rest is history.

Just last Sunday a United Airlines pilot was luckier because after the police breath-tested him in the cockpit, he was taken to the Heathrow police station and bailed to appear in January 2009 on a drunk while flying charge! It appears ground staff had alerted the police that something was not quite right with the pilot.

Of course I did not get police bail, nor was I granted court bail. In both instances, on October 1 and October 17, district judges Nicholas Evans and Daphne Wickham did not grant me bail because of "fear of flight." It did not help my saying to Evans that the world is my prison.

The prosecution pointed out that I had in my passport visas or stamps from the USA, Iran, China, Indonesia, South Africa, Zimbabwe etc. Little did she realize that by stating this fact she was also indicating where it is still safe for me to travel.

That the USA is still a safe haven for dissenting minds must hurt those individuals within the British establishment who wish to adopt the European Arrest Warrant so as to establish "Holocaust denial" as a criminal matter in Britain without it having specifically been enacted in law.

And that is the problem with which the prosecution has to grapple—how can "thought crimes" be absorbed into British common law where thoughts are not yet criminalized.

During the 1970s, this dichotomy—the physical and the mental—was clear to me when I grappled with the philosophical difference between French Rationalism, German Idealism and British Empiricism.

For me, as far as Revisionism is concerned, the clarity of French rationalism has produced Robert Faurisson, Georges Theil, Vincent Reynouard, et al., who are all feared by the French judiciary. Hence a French judge will rarely, if at all, hand down a verdict that also records in detail what actually transpired in court. They also shy away from imprisoning dissenting individuals because that would negate what the French Revolution was all about—to be enlightened through rational debate.

The German judiciary does not hesitate to imprison dissenting minds, such as Germar Rudolf, who, by the way, was arrested in the U.S. on October 19, 2005. There is also Ernst Zündel, Sylvia Stolz and perhaps again Horst Mahler, who have for a long time been legally persecuted by individuals who claim to be merely following the law. I need not stress that Austria's judiciary is a mirror image of Germany's because it, too, happily imprisons Revisionists such as Wolfgang Fröhlich, Gerd Honsik and others.

However, when someone like Horst Mahler comes along, who is philosophically schooled in Hegel and Kant, then the German judiciary miserably fails in justifying the imprisonment of dissenting minds. All of Mahler's many court appearances have pushed German judicial thinking to its logical absurdities. It has reached the critical stage that also broke down the 16-17th century witch trial mentality.

Basic civilizing legal principles have been thrown overboard. Factual evidence is irrelevant when a judge makes his determinations and formulates his judgment. This means that anyone brought to court under Section 130 of the German Penal Code is already guilty of the alleged offense. No proof—no evidence—is required by the prosecution, something that is so elementary that even in summary offenses some proof needs to be offered to the court. What a judge has to do is assess an accused's level of remorse or contrition. The question is not whether the accused is guilty or innocent but rather whether he is sorry for having thought about and expressed his opinion over certain matters.

My own Mannheim November 2004 planned re-trial speaks volumes on this German judicial farce. It did not proceed because:

My choice of defense counsel, Horst Mahler, was rejected by presiding Judge Adam. It happened on May 20, just before Mahler received a mandatory requirement to sit for an exam to practice law! Coincidence? I think not.

Judge Adam ordered Mr. Michael Rosenthal to represent me. Rosenthal refused this court appointed role by stating to Judge Adam that were he to insist on this appointment then he, Rosenthal, would remain silent throughout the proceedings, as had done my legal counsel Ludwig Bock on November 8-10 1999. See: www.adelaideinstitute.org/Australia/025.htm

Rosenthal stated to me, and to Judge Adam, that at the factual stage of the proceedings it is not possible to effectively mount a defense because he would be making himself liable for prosecution as no absolute privilege attaches to matters aired in open court as it does in common law courts.

My German re-trial did not take place in November 2004 because under such circumstances I refused to attend. In any case since January 8, 2004, I had formally been banned from entering the European Union and were I to travel to Germany, then I would immediately have been arrested—and that is not an ideal way to prepare for a defense.

It appears from the above that the British common law system differs radically from the French and German systems, where both use the civil law or Napoleonic legal legacy. The common law system does not criminalize thoughts—not yet! And so the Holocaust-Shoah topic has been sidelined, at best formally, and legal technicalities of a factual nature are moved to the forefront of any proceedings, which for some is quite boring especially if they seek to publicize their held views during such proceedings.

The problem in my case is whether the European Arrest Warrant is sufficiently detailed to fulfill basic legal procedural principles. The prosecution claimed this was not necessary because I well know what I am alleged to have done. This is saying in effect that an accused need not be proven guilty—it can be assumed. That is how it is done in Germany.

Another problem is: Can common law criminalize thoughts? If statute law also remains silent on this issue, can another nation impose its censorship of thoughts on the British people? This problem raises the sovereignty issue, something the European Union advocates would dearly like to eliminate.

The simplest issue is whether the alleged crime has been committed in the UK. It has not, but that is just the point in categorizing my "crime" as a "cyber-crime."

However, already some anomalies come to mind that also indicate the British system of justice has to struggle in order to be just to those who become involved with it.

For example, on Friday, October 11, 2008, four men were to appear in court for a bail application. Three men were taken from Wandsworth prison and appeared before a judge, who duly granted them bail.

The fourth man did not appear and the judge immediately issued an arrest warrant. The judge was then informed that the wanted man was still in his prison cell waiting to be taken to court. Although rather late in the afternoon, the judge insisted that the man be brought before him because he wanted to reassure himself that the prisoner was available for "visual sight." The judge left it at that and the fellow was taken back to prison, to be released on bail the following Monday. Prison administrators and judicial officers are bureaucrats who do not work on weekends!

On October 17, a man wanted in France on a European Arrest Warrant had been freed by High Court appeal judges. Yet,

when the man walked out of the prison gates he was immediately re-arrested because the French had "bettered" or "particularized" their earlier arrest warrant.

This reminds me of the April 1999 Mannheim original arrest warrant issued against me, which was so broad that legal counsel Ludwig Bock succeeded in getting a better one issued. But that did not help the situation because Bock refused to defend me on account of fearing his own prosecution were he to defend me too vigorously. He had already received from public prosecutor Hans-Heiko Klein a DM 10,000 fine when Bock defended Günter Deckert, which brought his mindset too close to Revisionist thinking.

Of course, there are more than the Revisionist methods of thinking about life, of developing a world view, a *Weltanschauung*. But essentially, all thinking individuals whose minds are active are Revisionists, and for them thinking is a process, a dialectic process. There is a thesis and an antithesis which come together to form a synthesis where the opposite/differences are conserved to form a new thought, a synthesis.

If you adopt this kind of mindset, which has its sharpest expression in Talmudic thinking, then contemporarized for the non-Jewish world in Marxist ideology and its offshoot, feminism, then we have a death dialectic at work. In this process the opposites come together and lock in a death struggle where only one can survive. The Marxists locked horns with "Western democratic" capitalists, and the synthesis was to be communism. We know that before 1989 those controlling the dialectic process had to let it go and let capitalism win over communism because the consumer society contained a greater attraction than purity of thought.

October 2008 was the month of doom for most Western liberal democratic countries. That consumerism and communism were controlled by the same forces became evident when the world banking system began to collapse and the Jewish financial power behind the scenes could not anymore escape close scrutiny by hiding behind some massive tragedy, as for example the insider job of 9/11, which for some years deflected from their naked power play. A massive spending spree merely indicated to impartial observers the truism that money is created out of thin air. When things are running smoothly, profits are privatized, but when losses are made, then government help is asked for. All the while the ordinary taxpayer loses his job, his pension, his home, his life! It is indeed a wicked system that then needs another war to regenerate demand.

Since the 9/11 insider job deflected attention from the inevitable financial bubble problems, subsequent attempts at doing the same have failed. For example, the March 2003 Weapons of Mass Destruction deception didn't even last a few months before the world media reluctantly admitted it was all a lie, a pretext to destroy Iraq's infrastructure through invasion by the Anglo-American-Zionist military forces who successfully secured Iraq's oil resources for themselves.

Unfortunately for the financial world any attempt to develop another 9/11 that would distract from their predatory ways has failed and the much predicted 9/11 for October 2008 never materialized. Not even the attack on Iran failed to materialize to date. It was not in small measure due to the work of Captain Eric May who had set up his Ghost Troop throughout the USA, which would monitor any unusual military or emergency drill actions around the nation that could in an instant "go live." And all because Iran and Iraq were in the process of selling their oil in euros instead of the U.S. dollar!

And so the international predatory capitalist men and women confronted themselves in October 2008 when the Bank of England lent billions in bailout finds to foundering banks. Norway, Iceland and many other countries faced bank closures, not to mention that Freddy Mac and Fannie May led the way in the USA, which caused over 2.5 million families to lose their homes to the banks. Imagine, banks go bankrupt and lose your money, but they still claim as their property the homes financed by them.

How does all this connect with my situation here waiting for a decision from a British court whether I should be extradited to Germany where five years prison awaits me for refusing to believe in the Holocaust-Shoah?

Easy question to answer: The post-World War II order is falling apart, and there is no Adolf Hitler emerging who'll say: "Enough!" And so the system is without a scapegoat that would serve to deflect from its own immoral doings—the revolution is beginning to eat its own children. It is now total war without actual military force being used.

But is all this dialectic confrontation necessary? Is this really how the world moves on? Is the "them vs. us" dialectic always fatal for one side?

It need not be because German philosopher G.W.F. Hegel developed his life-affirming dialectic process. Hegel postulated the win-win dialectic of compromise, not this sudden-death game!

In Hegel's dialectic the process between thesis and antithesis does not lead to one party eliminating the other as it does in the Talmudic-Marxist-feminist dialectic process. This is because the concept "conserve" (*aufheben*) enters the equation. The opposites come together, and their differences are conserved in the synthesis. A biological/physical example is: man-woman-

child where the child carries half of its mother's and half of its father's genetic make-up. It, effectively, has synthesized the opposites who have created it.

The Marxist-feminist dialectic, based on materialism only, postulates that man and woman come together, woman castrates the male and the synthesis takes the form of the new androgenous person, the asexual individual.

In Britain the current pop-star is a chubby 40-ish person called Geraldine, who, prior to making it in the pop world, had taken a trip to Southeast Asia where the male genitals were removed so the new Geraldine could live the life of a woman.

The wheel of social engineering, of politically correct ideology, has now tunred full circle, and we'll need to stay tuned to observe how this phenomenon of the Talmudic-Marxist-feminist death dialectic will pan out. Remember, Adelaide Institute already provided a partial glimpse into the future by featuring David Brockschmidt's self-outing as a heterosexual—at 65! In any case, another word for Political Correctness is a simple concept—manners.

These are some of my thoughts while locked away from the world in a London prison. Let me state I have no complaints about conditions and treatment here. To date I have found staff courteous and considerate, something admirable in these difficult surroundings of over 1,600 inmates, which encompasses the whole span of humanity. The prison system is there to secure the homeland from the enemy within!

I thank the individuals who have written and sent greetings via my solicitor, Mr. Kevin Lowry-Mullins. His address will remain as the best point of contact for the time being. This is because after every court appearance prisoners are moved to wherever there is space in this overcrowded British prison system.

Until then—the battle and necessary sacrifice continues and is going according to plan! Nothing naïve about that! In September 2008, when I called to see him in Washington, Willis Carto, publisher of THE BARNES REVIEW Revisionist magazine in America and also the publisher of literally hundreds of Revisionist tomes over his long career, reminded me that "it will pass." Kevin B. reminded me "not yet Thoreau and Emerson," and that Barack Obama set a moral imperative by breaking off presidential election campaigning for two days to visit his sick grandmother.

Kindest regards,
Fredrick Töben
HMP Wandsworth
London, UK
October 20, 2008

A HOUSE OF LORDS COMMENT

Monday, October 20, 2008
Lord Laird advised Michele, Lady Renouf:
Lord Written No: HL5476
Lord Laird: To ask her majesty's government how their obligations regarding freedom of speech under the Human Rights Act 1998 relate to those arrested for "holocaust denial" (HL5476)

Lord West: Under the scheme of the Extradition Act 2003, there is no ministerial involvement in the operation of the European Arrest Warrant (EAW) regime.

When a person accused of holocaust denial is arrested pursuant to an EAW, section 21 of the act provides that the judge must discharge the requested person from proceedings if he feels that to order extradition would be incompatible with the person's convention rights within the meaning of the Human Rights Act 1998. —West of Spithead

DAY FIVE: 29 OCTOBER 2008

JUDGMENT DAY

On this day a rather nervous judge, fidgeting with a piece of string or rubber band, handed down a judgment that would upset a number of individuals around the world. Frank Walsh's presence in court made her more nervous because the 82-year-old man indicated to her that he found it hard to hear when individuals spoke too softly. He was forthwith removed from inside of the court and was permitted to sit in the separate public gallery, where even less could be heard as she read out her brief judgment.

IN THE CITY OF WESTMINSTER MAGISTRATES COURT;
THE FIRST DISTRICT COURT OF MANNHEIM, GERMANY
-v-
GERALD FREDRICK TÖBEN

1. On the 28th of October 2004, the requesting judicial authority issued an EWA for the return of the defendant, Gerald Fredrick Töben, a German by birth but now an Australian national.

2. The issuing judicial authority indicates that the defendant stands accused of two Framework offenses, namely computer related crime and racism and xenophobia. On January 14, 2008,

the Serious Organized Crime Agency (SOCA) certified this warrant in accordance with the Extradition Act of 2003.

3. The defendant was arrested on October 1 at London Airport and, after appearing at this court, has remained in custody to date.

4. Pursuant to Article 8 of the Council Framework Decision of 2002 the EAW "shall contain a description of the circumstances in which the offense was committed, including the time, place and degree of participation in the offense by the requested person."

5. The statute, that is Section 2(4) of the Extradition Act 2003, reads slightly differently: "particulars of the circumstances in which the person is alleged to have committed the offense, including the conduct alleged to constitute the offense, the time and place at which he is alleged to have committed the offense and any provision of the law of the Category 1 territory under which the conduct is alleged to constitute an offense."

6. At box or paragraph (e) of this EAW there is no entry in the appropriate box as to the number of offenses alleged. The "description of the circumstances etc" reads "from 2000 up to this day, worldwide online internet publications of anti-semitic and/or revisionist nature. Deliberately contrary to the historical truth, the said publications deny, approve, or play down above all the mass murder of the Jews planned and implemented by the National Socialist rulers. The offender is committing the acts, in Australia, Germany and in other countries."

7. Mr. Watson, on behalf of the defendant, submits that this warrant fails to satisfy the requirements of Section 2.

Miss Cumberland, for the requesting judicial authority, submits, inter alia, that Article 8 can and should be read in conjunction with Article 15 and that surrender should not be frustrated by a failure to include all the information required in the EAW. She asserts that further information can be sought from the issuing authority and that a certification from SOCA is evidence of a rigorous process, which demonstrates compliance with Section 2.

I disagree.

Compliance with Section 2 cannot be fulfilled by a drip feed of information as and when the requesting judicial authority provides it. This is amply demonstrated by paragraph 50 of Lord Hope's judgment in *Dabas vs. High Court of Justice*, *Madrid* (2007) 2WLR: "I wish to stress, however, that the Judge must first be satisfied that the warrant with which he is dealing is a Part 1 warrant within the meaning of Section 2(2). A warrant which does not contain the statements referred to in that subsection cannot be eked out by extraneous information.

"The requirements of Section 2(2) are mandatory. If they are not met, the warrant is not a part one warrant, and the remaining provisions of that part of the act will not apply."

8. Miss Cumberland relies upon the decision of *Ektor vs. The National Public Prosecutor of Holland* (2007) EWHC 3106 (Admin)—and the words of Mr. Justice Cranston: "the appellant can have been under no misapprehension as to why he is being sought."

The facts of *Ektor* and the description of circumstances are far removed from this case. Gilbert Ektor was said to be a conspirator in an human trafficking exercise beginning in Nigeria and ending in Western Europe. His role (mostly) in England was quite specific and clearly stated in the appropriate box. The description of the facts in that case traverse at least two lengthy paragraphs of the EAW.

His rather audacious appeal was based on an insufficiency of details as to the defendant's precise conduct. The appeal failed. I, therefore, distinguished this authority on its facts and observe the words used once again by Lord Hope in the case of *Hilali* (2008) 2WLR at paragraph 26: "a narrative of the evidence that is to be relied on to prove the offenses is not needed."

Whilst that phrase could have been applied in *Ektor* it cannot, in my opinion, be so applied in this warrant against this defendant, where the details of the conduct alleged are sparse.

9. Apart from the jurisprudence referred to above, I have also been referred to *Castillo vs. the Kingdom of Spain* (2004): *Office of the Kings Prosecutor, Brussels vs. Cando Armas* (2005) 3WLR and *Von der Pahlen vs. Austria* (2006). With the exception of *Castillo*, all the authorities relied upon by both sides in this case postdate the issue of this warrant in Mannheim in October 2004.

10. Mr. Watson does not rely with great vigor upon the time span given in the particulars which is from January 1, 2000 to October 28, 2004 as offending the requirements of Section 2(4); he prefers to direct his submissions to the circumstances, the conduct and the place.

However, it should be noted that in the absence of information as to whether one or more offenses have been committed, the time span is significant and imprecise. Having heard in the course of a bail application the chronology of the domestic proceedings brought against this defendant in Germany in 1999, these dates may have some meaning, but that is wholly speculative.

Mr. Watson submits that there is an insufficiency of detail as to the location of the defendant at the time or times when these offense or offenses were committed. Is it being alleged that the defendant is in Germany and posting material on a website there or from Australia? Are his views being posted by oth-

ers on an internet site in Australia? What is the name of the website? Where are the publications taking place? Where are the servers located? The words "worldwide online internet" give no clue as to venue; they are not descriptive of a place.

11. I uphold the defense submissions thus far. The final sentence of the description of conduct is perhaps the most mystifying. "The offender is committing the acts in Australia, Germany and in other countries." To say that these words muddy the waters of a Section 10 finding as interpreted by Section 64 is a positive understatement, but this judgment makes no determination as to whether the conduct set out in box or paragraph e amounts to an extradition offense. The particulars in the warrant are vague and imprecise.

I do not find it to be a valid warrant and must therefore discharge the defendant.

—Daphne Wickham
Deputy Senior District Judge
City of Westminster Magistrates Court
October 29, 2008

EXTRAORDINARY BAIL CONDITIONS

On the strength of the judgment, Mr. Watson applied for bail, stating that now there could be no reason for NOT granting it. But Miss Cumberland indicated it [the Crown Prosecution Service] would appeal the decision to the High Court and hence my presence would be needed. In other words, the Crown Prosecution Service still opposed bail. Judge Wickham granted bail of £100,000, and imposed the following conditions: checking of number of passports held; daily police reporting; no public meeting attendance; no media contact; no internet contact.

Within the next days and weeks it was Lady Michele Renouf who organized someone to see if bail could be raised. By the second week in November the required sum had been raised, not only in England but also there were two individuals who came up with the full sum. In Australian dollars it came to $250,000. I did not know that I was worth that much to anyone. It shows that my worth being a quarter of a million dollars must be important. For example, South American drug dealers, if caught, are bailed on less than half that amount. This overt disparity in bail shows the highly political nature of the topic and it certainly does not reflect on my being dangerous to the general public.

Lady Michele sums up the matter thus: "The legal work involved in extraditing suspects under an EAW is handled by the Special Crime Division of the Crown Prosecution Service, whose members, according to the attached (partially declassified) report for the EU Council of Ministers, act together with a team of four barristers from private practice as agents and advocates for the issuing (in this case German) authorities."

According to the 2007 EU Council of Ministers report: "Following an arrest, a Special Crime Division prosecutor will examine the EAW to seek to pre-empt any possible legal challenges and to confirm that it complies with Section 2 of the domestic law. Should any discrepancies come to light, the prosecutor will e-mail a written advice via SOCA to the issuing judicial authority member state specifying the remedial steps considered necessary. The purpose of this examination is to advise the issuing JA as to the case's prospect of success and to identify at the earliest possible stage any further information which may be considered prudent to obtain to afford the best possible chance of winning at court."

In other words the EAW must first be certified by SOCA, then examined by the Special Crime Division of the CPS. A colossal waste of public money and court time (not to mention the unfair detention of Dr. Töben) has resulted from SOCA wrongly certifying this warrant and the CPS then failing to resolve what the district judge has since found to be serious failings in the warrant.

Gareth Julian, head of extradition at the Crown Prosecution Service, has been closely involved in the Töben case at every stage and has attended every court hearing. He was one of the key officials interviewed for the EU Council of Ministers report attached and quoted above.

Despite the SOCA certification of the report, and despite all of the CPS liaison with the German authorities, Deputy Senior District Judge Wickham dismissed the warrant with rigorous exactitude befitting her quizzical Miss Marple-esque demeanour:"I find that the particulars are vague and imprecise, I find the warrant invalid and therefore discharge the defendant."

Michele, Lady Renouf, 31st October 2008

—http://www.jailingopinions.com/

A BITING COMMENT

"Fredrick Töben's 40th day in custody: why no outcry?"
G. Nichols, November 9, 2008, majxxn@tiscali.it

Despite the long-running open controversy in Britain over the government's 42-day preventive detention scheme for suspected terrorists, that country quite obviously has no need of a new act of Parliament to detain a person indefinitely without charge—something that has always been considered most un-

British, denounced as a feature of "foreigner-style" justice.

It's enough for that person to be a historical Revisionist or, as the media call Australian citizen Fredrick Töben, a "suspected Holocaust denier."

His German arrest warrant may have been thrown out of court on October 29, but he has been kept in his cell—for want of a cash deposit of £100,000, with the media saying nothing at all and no outcry coming from any quarter.

Strange? Hardly, for as one of his "defenders" puts it, Töben himself is, after all, an odious [sic] individual. If people in the public eye—including a prominent politician and some journalists—are willing enough to discuss the principle of applying the European arrest warrant in certain circumstances, there is in practice nearly no one to take the trouble to speak out against the more than a month-long detention without charge of an odious individual—an avowed Holocaust denier. They don't come any worse than that; terrorists and pedophiles pale in comparison for odiousness.

Töben awakens from a cat nap on board an airplane.

It boils down to this: with very close to 100% of the population firmly persuaded that a "Holocaust denier" can only be odious, Töben, arrested on October 1st and held, still today, by virtue of an invalid warrant—it's a British judge, not I, who has called it so—will just have to sit out the appeal/counter appeal process in a prison cell, and no one will get very worked up about it.

That might not be the case if those Englishmen in the know and with the means—David Irving and his clique of lawyers etc—had brought Revisionism—"denial" in mediaspeak—and its solid, sober argumentation out into public, as the law in Britain still allows.

They've instead preferred to dabble in drivel, for the most part talking in harmony with the media.

Too bad for Töben whose case, all told, is that of just another odious criminal.

THE APPEAL IS LODGED, THEN WITHDRAWN

On Wednesday, November 12, my solicitor went on a two-week holiday with his family to Egypt and was expected to return on November 26, 2008.

The prosecution's appeal to the High Court was dated November 3, 2008 and the following was listed as:

GROUNDS OF APPEAL

"The district judge erred in finding that the European Arrest Warrant in the respondent's case failed to contain the particulars required by Section 2 of the Extradition Act 2003 (the 2003 act) and was therefore invalid. In particular:

"(i) The appellant submits that the information contained in the European Arrest Warrant was sufficient to comply with Section 2 of the 2003 act.

"(ii) Further or alternatively, having taken the view that the European Arrest Warrant (EAW) contained insufficient information for the purposes of deciding on surrender, the district judge was required by Article 15 Council Framework Decision of June 13, 2002 on the European Arrest Warrant and the surrender procedures between member states to seek 'such necessary supplemental information . . . with respect to . . . Article 8 [to] be furnished as a matter of urgency. . . .'

"The prosecution had until November 18, 2008 to submit further evidence in support of the appeal: 'The skeleton argument in support of the appeal is in the process of being prepared and cannot be finalized until the evidence has been provided by the appellant issuing judicial authority.'"

It was obvious that this could not be done and so on November 18, 2008 Mr. Lowrie-Mullins signed an agreement, confirmed on November 24, 2008, with the German government, effecting a discontinuation of the legal action against me.

— www.abc.net.au/news/stories/2008/11/21/2425797.htm

WRITING LETTERS TO FELLOW INMATES

Whiling my time away at Her Majesty's Prison at Wandsworth, I wrote a letter to Revisionist Germar Rudolf, and I was subsequently advised that this letter was not handed to him because its contents could endanger his rehabilitation. This is an outrage because all sentenced prisoner mail is to be left uncensored. This further indicates how the legal administrators are controlled by fear. They know that our arguments are sound and logical and truthful. Those who decided to withhold my letter to Germar merely highlight their own moral and intellectual bankruptcy.

Most Germans are highly moral and this act of deprivation of information is an abuse of Germar's human rights.

LETTER TO GERMAR RUDOLF

Schloß1
D—72108 Rottenburg
Germany
November 2, 2008

Dear Germar:

Thanks to a kind person who sent me this aerogram, I can immediately respond to your kind card that arrived yesterday. Here we still have Saturday mail deliveries.

I have settled into routine surprisingly quickly and I am rather pleased in how things have developed in my matter. Zündel wrote a letter to Lady Michele Renouf in which he states I was naive—since 2003 he has not written personally to me!

There is nothing naive about my case because I have it where the issues are quite clear. As you are the one who sealed the written victory—through your *Lectures on the Holocaust*, so I hope that my case will settle the issue whether British common law will prevail over European civil/Napoleonic/Roman law. In the former it is clear that beliefs are not criminalized because they reduce to opinions and opinions can be wrong.

In this respect I am pleased to note that the state prosecutor in Mannheim, Grossmann, gloated in an article published in *The Weekend Australian*, October 11-12, 2008, that he'll begin the process against me at the beginning of 2009.

He further stated that I would not be subjected to any benefits of a reduced sentence because I would have to recant my views on the Holocaust-Shoah.

This then brings me into the political persecution category, something to which the British don't like to yield. Were I to be extradited, then also the Holocaust denial law, as determined by Germany, would become law in Britain through precedent—and that would then close the circle of World War II propaganda against Germany and bite the Allies as well.

So, Germar, whatever happens to me, I expect the five years but hope for the best.

I suppose you'll soon be on your way out—as you are counting the days left, I have begun to count the weeks served.

Cheers,
Fredrick

NB: Grossmann, in the Klein 2004 arrest warrant, advised my solicitor that, among other things, the German version of my Faurisson festschrift article is one of the items that will be used against me.

* * *

Two days before my release I sent off the following:

LETTER TO ERNST ZÜNDEL

Hersogenriedstr 111
D-68169 Mannheim
Germany
November 17, 2008

Dear Mr. Zündel:

1. One of my first letters I received was a copy of yours to Lady Renouf wherein you describe my action as rather naive. This reminds me how Irving called me naive when I visited H-H Klein at his office, which led to my arrest in 1999.

2. In both instances, I think, individuals fail to realize that it is, as the Germans say, an *eigenwillige Tat* [an idiosyncratic deed] that pushes law along because it is in the courts where the matter will be settled. The subject matter does not matter, but the principle of free expression does matter.

3. Your 1988 trial produced an effect not realized by many commentators, namely that it was the last time actual witness evidence was cross-examined. Prof. Alan Dershowitz then realized that this must never happen again—and so the human rights commissions began to spring up all over the Western democratic countries where basic Common Law principles still operated and where now "hurt feelings" set the legal parameters. As you well know from your own experience, truth did not reign as a guiding principle, and anyone can be accused of hurting someone's feelings through the written or spoken word, something normally dealt with through defamation law.

4. My 2000 Karlsruhe appeal produced a novelty and pushed the absurdities of Section 130 into world focus because now German law pretended to reach around the globe, catching anyone using the internet in a way deemed by Germans to be a crime.

5. A hefty debate in academia about this ensued and resulted, and at least two doctoral theses were written on this legal development.

6. Your 2005 case pushed section 130 even further into absurdities—now no evidence was needed to convict anyone charged under Section 130.

7. Germar Rudolf's 2005 case mellowed the force of Section 130 because he did not give a closing address—*Schlußwort*— as he would merely have repeated what he said during submissions. You did—stating that if evidence were found, you would apologize to the world. This proved you stuck to your belief, and *Uberzeugungstater* [persons of firm conviction] are dangerous.

8. The Mannheim prosecutor who took over from Klein, Andreas Grossmann, with whom I was in telephone and email

contact at the end of 2005/beginning of 2006, has already stated that Revisionists do not get the benefit of any sentence reduction because they do not recant. That's political.

9. I personally have known two individuals who recanted but it did them no good: Dr. Joel Hayward and David Irving—and I withdrew my November 2007 apology just in time.

10. It is in this sense that I am preparing myself for the Mannheim trial. There is nothing naive about that because it's all going according to a grand designed plan!

Until we meet,
Fredrick

As the Zündel letter to Lady Renouf passed through the Mannheim censors, I reproduce it below:

Michele Lady Renouf
London
England—UK
October 4, 2008

Dear Michele! Greetings to you!

I have heard the news, and am not surprised by their action—but am surprised by his naivete!

Does no one learn anymore from actual events taking place in full view of the public?

After all D.I.'s treatment, or Siegfried's, or Vincent's, or Gerd's, or Fröhlich's ought to have sent a signal loud and clear.

I don't know what else it will take before even our circles wake up to the harsh realities and begin to understand that these Stalinist policies adopted are not isolated cases. It makes no difference to these people if you like or dislike certain ideologies for you can certainly see that this is not the chief criterion—it's only their bogus excuse trotted out.

So you be careful in your travels and keep me posted—clippings suffice, no long letters needed.

Meanwhile we will keep a cell warm … in anticipation. It feels like 1984, George Orwell, only in real life.

Meanwhile Capitalism is collapsing. The post 1945 era is grinding to a deserved deadly end.

Now lets see these shallow loudmouthed and spoiled post-1945 generations deal with the new hardships, the economic woes, the financial crisis, the unemployment problems resulting from the imposition and dissolution of the "Old Order."

Two weeks ago I heard the German finance minister, Steinbruch, declare that German and European Banking practices were so superior and more moral than the Wall Street methods, beating his chest in smug self-satisfaction … and within a few days the Dutch, Belgians, Luxemburgers had to rush in and save the Fortis Bank with billions and billions of Euros! England's Northern Rock, et al., also.

ERNST ZÜNDEL

A few days later Germany's Hypo-Bank, our version of Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae, had to be rescued with an emergency loan worth ca. 19 billion Euros. But that was nowhere near enough. Tonight CNN reports that another 50 billion Euro has to be loaned, that's 69 billion Euro so far. Now that's for only one bank.

There are lots of other banks still—France, Switzerland are not much better off. So what was all that bragging about the great morality of European banking institutions or bankers?

I can't deny a certain amount of pleasure and glee at what is happening. "The Great Satan" may yet turn out to be an apt description for a system that is now devouring itself—with non-Europeans being the chief inheritors of power and prestige falling like an overripe fruit in their lap (Lenin).

All the best

Greetings to the latest victim—welcome to the new reality.

—Ernst

Chapter Three:

Am I Finally Going Home?

GOING HOME

On Wednesday, November 19, 2008, I had just returned from an hour-long brisk walk in the prison exercise yard and was doing a quick top to tail wash when a prison officer standing outside my open cell door called out to me: "Töben?"

I responded: "Yes."

"What's your number?"

"Triple nine three."

"You're going home. Pack your things."

"What's going on?"

"You're going home—executive order."

"Wait a minute; I'm just washing myself—is this a joke?"

"No it's not. You're going home—I'll wait for you downstairs."

And so within the hour, just after 5 p.m., I emerged from the Wandsworth Prison gates and walked into the dimly lit street looking for a taxi that would take me to Lady Michele Renouf's home. Once there I found she had prepared herself for attending a book-launch function, and I did not have to reflect long on whether I would accept her invitation to attend this event.

LETTERS OF SUPPORT

FROM AMY AREMIA TO MR. JOHN DAUTH

Your Excellency:

It comes as a total disgrace to learn that the British have arrested historian Dr. Fredrick Töben as he traveled through England to his final destination in search of historical knowledge on Napoleon. Seeking historical facts and knowledge has been the work of historians since the recording of history. It had never been considered a "hate crime" or "thought crime" to question, or to seek answers to certain historical eras of time. Historians seek truth and factual events in past history in order that following generations can learn and not repeat the same disasters. How can this be a crime?

Is it not time to leave questions of the Second World War to the historians to find the truth?

By what legal authority has the law become useful to those for their own interests, without having absolute facts? And by what legality is it a crime if others seek and question? What gives legal rights to these special interest groups to determine what is a crime, except by whatever expedience they can use to protect their interests at stake without question. . . . The courts' valuable time, and the taxpayer's money, are being squandered on a question of fact that should be left to history to decide, not the courts.

Wars have been continuously fought throughout the centuries, and as many history books that have been written about them, there are as many opinions.

Opinion is powerful, and the opinion-makers in their image-making role, can make a criminal look like he's the victim and make the victim look like he's the criminal, having one hating the innocent who are being oppressed and suppressed, while terrorists and political criminals who commit treason are free to travel the world to create more chaos and wars—these are the ones the international courts should be seeking.

—A.P. Aremia

Previous message from Amy Aremia to John Dauth, LVO
High Commissioner to the UK
Australian High Commission
Strand, London,
WC2B 4LA
FAX: 0207 240 5333
Re: Arrest/Extradition/ Dr. Fredrick Töben

* * *

FROM AMY AREMIA TO BARONESS HAYMAN

To the Honorable Lord Speaker, Baroness Hayman:

Dr. Fredrick Töben must be released—he is not a criminal but a caring, sincere human being who has made personal sacrifices in seeking truth. . . .

In our complex, high-pressure "modern" society, world events move so rapidly that a representative government, under

the traditional political system, at times is made inadequate. The kaleidoscope of domestic and foreign crises can start as a small cloud on the horizon and whirl into hurricane proportions with lightning speed. The race belongs to the swift—critical problems become "solved" by a dangerous few.

A government that must first formulate policy through the process of congressional debate, out of which is hammered a consensus of opinion, no longer exists.

A republic must seek a meeting of the minds on any issue affecting its people. The assumption underlying this procedure is that out of the free interplay of many different viewpoints come solutions or answers closest to the truth.

The collective minds of a truly representative society can hit upon the correct line of action. This principle has grown out of centuries of Anglo-Saxon experience and is now under fire by the enemies of freedom who argue that, in times of desperate peril, nations must use highly efficient dictatorships that can move with the speed of missiles. In times of tremendous crises, people must look to the utilization of dictatorial powers.

Because it gives political freedom, respects the wishes and opinions of all individuals, the Constitution—the American tradition of self-government—has been under attack by a large number of malcontents around the world. This has been encouraged by the power elite, who cannot allow such freedom to flourish unchecked.

Since the world has been engulfed in constant dangerous crises, the assumption has become that a free republic is too slow when a crisis fully materializes, extraordinary powers were conferred on the chief executives as speedily as the legislative mechanism could grind out the needed laws, which are never repealed and become mostly a threat to freedom.

Dictatorship is not a suit of armor that can be donned and doffed at will. It is a philosophy of life and government in its own right and, once utilized, it may not be discarded without residual effects that are permanent and cumulative, developing in time a new mode of thought and a mental atmosphere conducive to an ever-easier assumption of authoritarian techniques, which, in turn, discredit the republican process and create an ineffective, valueless, self-sacrificing support for its causes.

Acknowledgement of this fact is in the proof that there has been no true peace since the Second World War, only military crisis after crisis—perpetual war. None the least of the crises is the war on "hate" that grew out of the Holocaust questioning.

Under so-called "Hate Crime Laws," political freedoms and free speech are withering along with the destruction of independent nations. Any form of discontent which is not antagonistic to political liberty may be worked out within the boundaries of a constitutional republic. This kept the United States the freest, greatest country the world has ever seen. Americ soon became the object of tyrants.

Dr. Töben's passport is returned by Karin.

The more violent is the storm that rages without, the more necessary becomes calmness of judgment within. Let the people rise up against the radicals in dignity. Muzzled, broken, humiliated, they still teach by example.

There is no finer proof that where moral ideals have been deeply planted, the mind cannot be enslaved; nor can the enemies of humanity gain possession of an unimpaired brain. These are the men and women who must serve as warrior-teachers for the benefit of a majority presently unable to realize how much the fight is really theirs.

Yours truly,
Amy Aremia

Message sent from Amy Aremia to Baroness Hayman
To: lordspeaker@parliament.uk
Sent: Friday, October 10, 2008 11:06 a.m.
Subject: The release of Dr. Töben

* * *

FIRST LETTER TO THE HIGH COMMISSIONER
From Lady Renouf to Mr. John Dauth

Your Excellency,

As you will be aware the British police and Crown Prosecution Service have executed a Mannheim-originating warrant on an Australian national, the historian Dr. Fredrick Töben, who

was arrested onboard an airplane at Heathrow while simply in transit from the U.S.A. to Dubai.

Even as he had no intention of entering Britain, he was seized off the airplane and brought into this country where his alleged crimes do not even constitute an offense.

For the first time, therefore, the European Arrest Warrant is being used in a manner that we in Britain were assured would not be applied in Britain, which has declined to adopt a "Holocaust denial" law, because it is contrary to British traditions of freedom of inquiry and expression.

The situation is summed up in today's *Times* (http://business.timesonline.co.uk/tol/business/law/article4863800.ece) under the headline: "Extradition bid raises fears of 'thought crime' offenses."

I trust that the High Commission will provide consular assistance to Dr. Töben and will monitor this disturbing and unprecedented development so as to keep our fellow Australians informed of what they can expect from the UK legal system when traveling or in transit.

Yours truly,
Michele Renouf

Previous message sent to Mr. John Dauth, LVO
October 2, 2008
High Commissioner to the UK
Australian High Commission
Strand, London, WC2B 4LA
Fax: 0207 240 5333

* * *

SECOND LETTER TO THE HIGH COMMISSIONER

From Lady Renouf to Mr. John Dauth

Your Excellency,

It may be helpful for me to provide the following additional information further to my fax yesterday explaining the case of historian Dr. Fredrick Töben, the Australian national arrested at Heathrow Airport while in transit abroad an airplane, following German demands for his extradition under a European Arrest Warrant.

Dr. Töben is currently being held at Wandsworth Prison. He will appear at the City of London Magistrates Court at 2 p.m. on Friday, October 3.

The respected independent organization Index on Censorship currently features the Töben case as the lead case study on its website, headlined "Does Britain have a Holocaust denial law?" The final paragraph of the Index on Censorship's story reads as follows:

If Töben is extradited after his hearing on Friday at City of Westminster Magistrates Court it may put us in the peculiar position where Holocaust denial is acknowledged as a crime by the UK courts, without actually being a crime under UK law.

I trust that the Australian High Commission will also be following the story, and doing what it can to protect the rights of this Australian national.

Yours truly,
Michele Renouf

Previous letter sent to Mr. John Dauth, LVO
October 3, 2008
High Commissioner to the UK
Australian High Commission
Strand, London, WC2B 4LA
Fax: 0207 240 5333

* * *

IMMIGRATION MATTERS:

RETURN OF PASSPORT AND FLIGHT HOME

One unresolved matter was my immigration status, and as I was still under the control of Mr. G. Gilbert, chief immigration officer at the Home Office's Border and Immigration Agency. I rang him the next day, Thursday, November 20, 2008.

I made reference to his letter of October 28, 2008 addressed to Mr. Kevin Lowrie-Mullins, in particular the ultimate paragraph:

"Should the extradition fail at the conclusion of the proceedings and the court decide to discharge Dr. Töben, or if the

Revisionist writer George Kadar and Dr. Töben.

court proposes to release your client from custody at any point during the proceedings, please contact me or, in my absence, the duty chief immigration officer, on 0208 745 6324, in order that we can give immediate consideration to whether to release your client on temporary admission (under paragraph 21 of the Immigration Act 1971) pending resolution of our interest in the case (and to discuss how the immigration aspects of the case would progress from that point)."

He advised me that he would need the particulars of my flight out of London, then I could collect my passport from New Scotland Yard.

Friday morning I made a booking via the internet, informed Mr. Gilbert of same, then traveled with Lady Renouf for about an hour on the Underground to pay for and collect my ticket. On our return we passed by New Scotland Yard, made a phone call outside its entrance and soon thereafter Karin from the Extradition Unit appeared with my passport.

Friday evening I relaxed a little with Michele and George Kadar, both of whom had been a great comfort to me throughout those 50 days.

Dr. Toben at the "No More Wars for Israel" Conference.

I left Saturday morning, November 22, 2008, heading for the U.S.A. I decided that it was safer for me to return the way I arrived in the UK, and not to continue to Dubai as originally planned.

Lady Renouf wished to hold a media conference to capitalize on my release but as I had remained silent since my release, and since I was happy to have her as my European media spokesperson, I decided against making a comment. I even refused to speak with Peter Wilson of *The Australian*, who was outside Lady Renouf's home speaking to her through the intercom and requesting a photo of the two of us together.

I did run this media conference idea past Mr. Gilbert, who informed me that I was free to do what I liked. I then pressed him what he would like to happen, and he advised me he would like to see me not give a media conference and to simply leave quietly. That is what I did. The world media, which bends to Jewish pressure, had headlines about my "fleeing" the UK. Little did they know that Mr. Gilbert could have placed me in a detention camp as soon I was released from HMP Wandsworth, and from there be taken to the airport—which he did not do, something I appreciated.

On November 25, 2008 the following headline spelled it out: "Töben Wins Extradition Fight; Flees UK" (www.news.com.au/heraldsun/story/0,21985,24703151-23109,00.html)

And so on Saturday 22 November I took a taxi from Lady Renouf's home to the new Terminal 5, Heathrow Airport, where two immigration officers awaited my arrival. I informed them I shall be waiting for the flight in the Qantas Lounge, and they were happy to meet me again at the departure gate. I settled in at the lounge and opened a computer so as to catch up with some of the latest emails sent to me per our Adelaide internet service provider, Adam Internet.

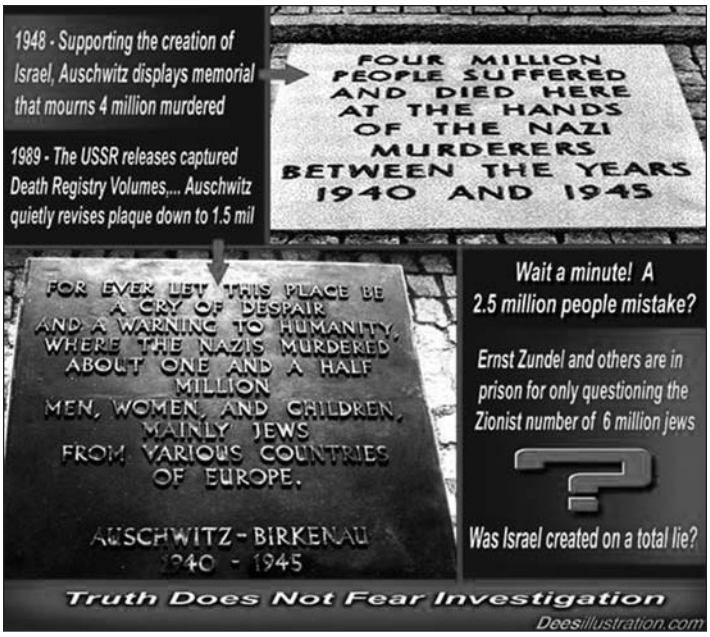
I was busy reading when I heard my name announced over the PA system—I am immediately to make my way to the departure gate. I collected my hand luggage, walked to reception and asked a lady if she could assist me in finding the departure gate—which she did. Together we traveled along an escalator, walked through a shopping mall, boarded a train and rode on that for a while, alighted and walked some more, then I saw the two immigration gentlemen standing at the departure gate waiting for me.

I apologized for the delay and explained I had not heard the first and only departure call. I was the last person to board the plane but before that I was security checked by a man who knew his business. Besides body frisking me I had to take off my shoes, and I commented that I have had only one pair of socks these past three days because I lost my other socks at

HMP Wandsworth where I'd been resting. About 8-10 individuals stood around waiting for me to get on board. I thanked the two immigration agents and asked them to convey my thanks to Mr. Gilbert.

I boarded the plane and for a moment felt I was again walking that long walk when all the passengers were seated and I was the only one walking to the exit door to face the waiting police. But then my mind switched to factual matters and I had to find my allocated seat.

In a while I would be landing on U.S. soil, still safe because free expression is protected by the First Amendment to the Constitution, and this in spite of the Jewish pressure to water down or even remove this fundamental freedom. I would then visit Amelia Aremia and Willis and Elisabeth Carto, U.S. citizens who have for a lifetime fought for this freedom.


1948 - Supporting the creation of Israel, Auschwitz displays memorial that mourns 4 million murdered
1989 - The USSR releases captured Death Registry Volumes,... Auschwitz quietly revises plaque down to 1.5 mil
FOUR MILLION PEOPLE SUFFERED AND DIED HERE AT THE HANDS OF THE NAZI MURDERERS BETWEEN THE YEARS 1940 AND 1945
FOR EVER LET THIS PLACE BE A CRY OF DESPAIR AND A WARNING TO HUMANITY, WHERE THE NAZIS MURDERED ABOUT ONE AND A HALF MILLION MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN, MAINLY JEWS FROM VARIOUS COUNTRIES OF EUROPE.
AUSCHWITZ - BIRKENAU
1940 - 1945
Wait a minute! A 2.5 million people mistake?
Ernst Zundel and others are in prison for only questioning the Zionist number of 6 million jews
?
Was Israel created on a total lie?
Truth Does Not Fear Investigation
Deesillustration.com

PRESS STATEMENT

FREDRICK TÖBEN FLEES UK AFTER WINNING EXTRADITION FIGHT

November 25, 2008—6:56 a.m.
***Sydney Morning Herald* & AAP**

Australian Revisionist historian Fredrick Töben has fled Britain fearing German authorities might launch fresh attempts to extradite him. Töben's solicitor, Kevin Lowry-Mullins, said his client left the UK on Saturday as a precautionary measure.

[Fredrick Töben comments: What a lot of nonsense. I have no fear! Public Prosecutor Andreas Grossman gloated he would have me in Mannheim at the beginning of 2009—let him bring it on because I can then reveal to the world his moral and intellectual bankruptcy, someone who is a legend in his own mind, a bureaucrat who dines on mere puffery—crudely, an underachiever who is able to exercise some power that is at the pinnacle of moral decline, life-denying, full of self-deception/false consciousness. *Herr Grossmann, strengen Sie sich an, werden Sie ein Mann!*]

Töben was arrested at Heathrow Airport last month on a European arrest warrant accusing him of racism and publishing anti-semitic views. But a British court ruled that the warrant was invalid because it did not provide enough detail. Töben remained in Wandsworth Prison while supporters tried to raise a £100,000 (AU $234,000) cash security to post bail when German prosecutors dropped their appeal to the High Court. Töben was subsequently released.

Lowry-Mullins refused to divulge where Mr. Töben had gone, but said he was taking a holiday before returning to Australia.

"When he was arrested at Heathrow, it was a valid European arrest warrant but it was vague and imprecise," Lowry-Mullins said. "The German prosecutors could have then perfected their arrest warrant and made it more precise.

"They would have then re-issued proceedings and Freddy Töben would have been arrested because the warrant would be a better warrant, for want of a better word. That was the reason why Freddy decided to leave."

Lowry-Mullins said if Töben had been re-arrested on a perfected warrant, he would not have been able to post bail and he would have wound up back in prison.

Supporter Lady Renouf held a bizarre press conference in Töben's absence, where speakers explained Revisionist theories. "Our man, Dr. Töben, has flown," Lady Renouf told a tiny gathering at a West London hotel. "He's gone on holiday before returning to Australia. He is not here because there was a possibility of a fresh arrest warrant being issued. They could issue a new one; that is why he couldn't possibly have tried to speak today."

Lawyers acting for the German government had argued that Töben, the 64-year-old founder of the Revisionist Adelaide Institute, should be extradited to face trial for posting claims on its website that there was no mass murder of Jews by the Nazis.

Unlike in Britain, Holocaust denial is a crime in Germany and offenders can face up to five years in jail.

http://www.smh.com.au/news/world/toben-flees-uk-afterwinningextraditionfight/2008/11/25/1227491494765.html

Dr. TÖben at the Temple of Heaven (Tiantan) in Beijing.

Chapter Four:

Criminalizing the Written Word

THE GERMAN ARREST WARRANT

The German Arrest Warrant of October 2004, written up by public prosecutor Hans-Heiko Klein just prior to his retirement, and signed off by Judge Schmelzer at Mannheim District Court, makes interesting reading. To turn this into a European Arrest Warrant (EAW) is no mean task, especially because the EAW requires only two categories be ticked: cybercrime and racism/xenophobia. These were my supposed crimes:

1. In April 2004, I posted an "open letter" on my website regarding Holocaust dissenter Horst Mahler. See Appendix A.
2. I clarified a few points about the Holocaust for a student. See Appendix B.
3. I posted an obituary on my website for a Revisionist scholar. See Appendix C.
4. I published a retrospective of the career of famed Revisionist scholar Dr. Robert Faurisson on my website. See Appendix D.

It is obvious from the above four items that the aim is to introduce the concept of Revisionism as a blanket term that then fully criminalizes my thinking processes. In other words, what the Mannheim public prosecutor is attempting to do here is to stop me from functioning as a human being. That, by the way, was also the publicly stated aim of Australian Jew Jeremy Jones, when he began legal action against me in 1996 before the Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission, the body staffed by individuals who have a perverted sense of justice. These commission hearings resembled military tribunals where any defense extends only to one's admission of guilt and making remorseful statements. Jones wished me to make an apology about having placed "hurtful" and "anti-semitic" material on our website.

This legal perversion was, however, still some way behind the German approach to killing off any debate on matters Holocaust. In Germany any matter that could open up the thought-structure containing "Revisionist," let alone "Holocaust denial" thoughts, is viciously opposed, as became evident in the Ernst Zündel, Germar Rudolf and Sylvia Stolz trials at Mannheim in 2006 and 2007.

Robert Faurisson (born January 25, 1929 in Shepperton, Surrey) is a French Holocaust scholar, who was formerly a professor of literature at the University of Lyon. Faurisson generated controversy with a number of articles, published in the *Journal of Historical Review* and elsewhere, as well as various letters he has sent to French newspapers, which deny various aspects of the Jewish Holocaust of World War II, including the existence of homicidal gas chambers in Nazi work camps, the systematic killing of European Jews using poison gas during WWII, the authenticity of *The Diary of Anne Frank*, and the veracity of Elie Wiesel's accounts of his wartime suffering, among others.

It became glaringly clear in my London trial that this aspect of criminalizing thoughts and opinions would not be acceptable to British citizens. They wouldn't necessarily oppose that such an oppressive intellectual dictatorship existed in Germany, but it was not for them.

MANNHEIM PUBLIC PROSECUTOR'S PRESS RELEASE

After the defeat in the COW Magistrates Court, the following notice was posted on the official website of the state prosecution service (*Staatsanwaltschaft*), Mannheim. It states that nothing is known at Mannheim of an agreement between the German government and the defense as stated by Mr. Kevin Lowrie-Mullins in the media on November 22, 2008:

Holocaustleugner Töben weiter international gesucht
STAATSANWALTSCHAFT MANNHEIM
Pressereferent
PRESSEMITTEILUNG, 24.11.2008
Holocaustleugner Töben weiter international gesucht

Die Staatsanwaltschaft Mannheim setzt ihre Bemühungen zur Ergreifung des wegen Verdachts der Leugnung und Verharmlosung des nationalsozialistischen Völkermords an den Juden verfolgten Australiers Gerald Fredrick Töben fort. Nachdem ein Londoner Gericht die Auslieferung des dort am 01. Oktober 2008 aufgrund internationalen Haftbefehls festgenommenen Beschuldigten nach Deutschland abgelehnt hatte, wurde er am 19. November aus der Haft entlassen. Eine schriftliche Fassung der Gerichtsentscheidung liegt der Staatsanwaltschaft Mannheim noch nicht vor. Diese legt allerdings Wert auf die Feststellung, dass außerhalb Großbritanniens nach wie vor zwecks Festnahme nach Töben gefahndet wird. Von einem angeblichen „Abkommen zwischen Töben und der deutschen Regierung, wonach der Fall beendet sei," so eine am 22. November in der Presse zu lesende Aussage des englischen Verteidigers des Beschuldigten, ist hier nichts bekannt.

Grossmann Staatsanwalt (GL)

Dienstgebäude L 4, 15 in 68149 Mannheim. Telefon: 0621/292-7106—Telefax: 0621/292-7120

—http://www.jum.baden-wuerttemberg.de

MY AUSTRALIAN LEGAL BATTLE

My August 5-7, 2008 Adelaide trial in the Federal Court of Australia on charges of contempt of court effectively summed up a 12-year legal persecution process begun by Jewish Australian Jeremy Jones in 1996. As part of the Australian Jewish establishment, Jones' job was to put the lid on any public discussion of matters related to the Holocaust-Shoah.

Jones targeted anyone who publicly dared to question the details of this matter, in a furious legal manner. Our Adelaide Institute Tasmanian associate, Mrs. Olga Scully, had been distributing dissenting material for decades, but it was only after her headmaster husband died that Jones moved in on her and slapped a writ on her. The matter progressed through the Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission—an organization set up specifically to protect Jewish interests by now disgraced Judge Marcus Einfeld—and ended up in the Federal Court of Australia. Inevitably, she could not find a barrister and she valiantly represented herself and predictably lost the case, was found guilty and ordered to cease distributing "anti-semitic" material, and to pay about $150,000 costs. Fortunately in anticipation she had declared herself bankrupt before that and so Jeremy Jones failed to get his "pound of flesh"!

When the Iranian president announced that there would be a conference for a review of the Holocaust in Teheran in December 2006, it was resisted by any means in the so-called Western democratic nations. In November 2006, Jones issued a writ on me for a court hearing on December 5, 2006 wherein he demanded I be arrested and put in prison for contempt of court. Luckily I sensed that as the date of the conference approached Jones would be up to his usual tricks of deception, and when the process server arrived at my home in Adelaide to hand over the paperwork, I was not at home. I had left early for Teheran and so the December 5, 2006 court hearing was postponed until the new year 2007.

The matter proceeded to a few hearings. Two court-appointed lawyers tried their best—one even had me officially apologize to the court, which I then withdrew when the *Australian Jewish News* gloated over this fact by stating that I had given a "Holocaust denial" apology. Finally, I had also found a barrister who was prepared to act on my behalf—Mr. David Perkins—who fearlessly faced Jones' legal team, managed to express a basic common law principle (that I was merely expressing an opinion), and that I could be wrong and may have made mistakes. I can't argue against that because that is what the act of Revisionism is all about—as new information comes along, your mind digests it and formulates new views.

A surprise at the August trial was that Jones submitted to the court a request to have my Teheran presentation banned from internet publication. Hence its inclusion in this volume because it is clear that Jones is following the mindset of Andreas Grossmann, whose job it is to suppress any Holocaust-Shoah material from reaching a wider audience via the internet.

I need not ask why these individuals, like Satan, fear truth.

TEHERAN HOLOCAUST PRESENTATION

My presentation at the December 11-12, 2006 Teheran Holocaust Conference is presented in edited form in this book. See: Appendix E.

Chapter Five:

What Will the Future Bring?

THE FUTURE

And what of the immediate future? Here is what I wrote in December 2008 and placed on our website: www.adelaideinstitute.org:

A Message from Fredrick Töben December 10, 2008

Please be advised that Adelaide Institute will switch over to Christmas mode and operate at reduced strength until the end of January 2009. Fredrick Töben also advises that he intends to semi-retire from active Holocaust-Shoah work. He does not need this kind of work to give him meaning in life because he would rather focus on life-giving matters.

This may not please the upholders of the Holocaust-Shoah industry who need him as a scapegoat to kick around because fearfully they see Revisionist truth victoriously marching through their desolate and ugly landscape marked by gloom, victimhood mentality and death impulses.

Using the force of law to silence an opinion based on fact is a certain sign of moral and intellectual decadence and certain cultural decline. This the upholders of the Holocaust-Shoah narrative unashamedly do with a vengeance as if, instinctively, consciously and maliciously, they know they are trying to defend a massive perverse fraud, the "Hoax of the Twentieth Century," that is crippling the stock of secured world knowledge.

We wish you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year! 2009. http://www.adelaideinstitute.org

A VISIT TO CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA'S CAPITAL CITY

The resolve to relax a little during this festive period didn't last too long. An invitation to attend a conference on January 27, 2009 in Teheran required my traveling to Canberra where most of the embassies are located. While lunching at the Parliamentary canteen, a friend showed me the official House of Representatives logo. (See reproduction, upper right.)

I recalled that this 2008 Christmas period was saturated as never before with Jewish Hannuka events, and who cannot recall the Washington episode where a large cherry picker was used to heave aloft rabbis who lit a giant menorah standing outside the White House? But a Christmas tree was not in sight.

The logo for the Canberra House of Representatives looks shockingly like a menorah.

What this House of Representatives logo symbolizes is quite clear. The study of symbolism, or in academic jargon, semiotics, is the non-verbal interpretation of signs that are meaningful often only to the initiated, the secret inner circle of individuals who have faithfully listened to their gurus/masters/teachers/saints. My Stuttgart professor Max Bense was a co-founder of this academic discipline, and that it has been embraced by the commercial world with a vengeance would not have pleased him.

For once I consciously reacted to my environment and it became so clear to me that my work has not been done, that I cannot have a holiday, not to mention giving up altogether this task of revising Holocaust-Shoah history, certainly not as long as its distortions continue to pervert the course of historical discourse, indeed the foundations of our civilization where the concepts of truth and justice still have a home.

Hence, using the camcorder, which on October 1, 2008 I pulled out of my pocket as the four policemen stood outside the door of American Airline 98 at Heathrow Airport—and where within a flash I had both my arms painfully twisted and pinned on to my back—I recorded a message for my You Tube channel: www.youtube.com/watch?v=IVdBsIaRZEE.

I prefaced my live comment with the following written words:

FREDRICK TÖBEN AGAIN TO CHALLENGE GERMAN HOLOCAUST LAW

1. Fredrick Töben at Australian Parliament House, Canberra, ACT, advises of his intention soon to enter Germany and confront public prosecutor Andreas Grossmann.

2. After Töben was not extradited to Germany but was released from his 50 days in prison October 1 to November 2008 for refusing to believe in the Holocaust-Shoah, Mr. Grossmann vowed "to hunt him down" anywhere in the world.

3. Grossmann wishes to criminalize thinking and the expressing of opinions on historical matters. He fears Revisionists because they strive to tell the truth about historical matters, especially those contentious matters pertaining to the period of history called the Holocaust-Shoah.

4. For Grossmann, truth does not matter and an antiquated *Offenkundigkeit* ["obviousness"] law, Section 130 of the German Penal Code, clashes with Section 5 of the German constitution that guarantees a free expression of a world view—*Weltanschauung*.

5. British common law does not as yet criminalize an individual's Revisionist activity because expressing one's opinion is just that—always subject to a revision when new information comes along.

6. This exemplifies the importance of having a free flow of information—otherwise it is not possible mentally to function efficiently.

These were my actual words:

Hello and welcome from Canberra, the capital city of Australia! This is where we have the debates; this is where the power resides. This is where things happen. I'm also going to make it happen because we are here where truth prevails, where the element of our civilization is put to the ultimate test.

Personally I was imprisoned last year in October-November in London because the Germans had an arrest warrant out for me and they wanted to have me extradited because I refuse to believe in the Holocaust.

Now, as far as the British common law principles are concerned, they came into focus, that we do not as yet criminalize thoughts as the Germans do. This is, of course, a real upsetting moment for public prosecutors such as Mr. Grossmann in Mannheim who would like to see me in Germany.

Well, Mr. Grossmann, here is a message for you—that, in the near future I shall be traveling to Germany, I shall be visiting you, and we shall be thrashing it out in the German court, and we shall see whether truth will prevail, whether the "*Offenkundigkeit*" will stand, whether we can in fact get some justice, or whether you are simply going to demolish me and criminalize my thoughts and, therefore, further kill the German soul.

This is what we are talking about. In Australia we are free to speak the way I'm speaking here in front of the Parliament House in Canberra, and I do hope that those who are watching this will take note that in the very near future I am progressing to that next stage in our battle for truth, in our battle for civilization, in our battle to liberate the people who are oppressed.

In a few weeks' time there is a conference in Teheran. Again it is trying to liberate the oppressed people who are oppressed by the Holocaust ideology; some would say the Holocaust industry, some would say the Holocaust lies.

This is what we are fighting for, this is what we are going to challenge. I hope that as many as possible of you who are watching this will also be inspired to challenge that which needs to be challenged because the element that is to be challenged is satanic.

Until later,
Goodbye. (January 12, 2009)

THE BARNES REVIEW REVISIONIST HISTORY MAGAZINE:
The largest politically incorrect journal of true history—www.BarnesReview.org

THE ADELAIDE INSTITUTE
Australia's most prominent [only?] Revisionist organization that tackles politically incorrect questions.
www.AdelaideInstitute.org

APPENDICES

The following material makes up the contents of the German Arrest Warrant and is thus a clear example how the attempt is made not only to criminalize thoughts but as in the old Soviet Union days, to reach a conforming interpretation of history. Hence the concepts used to lead into such a conceptual prison by attempting to criminalize "anti-semitic" and/or "Revisionist" thoughts.

APPENDIX A: LETTER TO MAHLER

In April 2004 (written with Robert Faurisson), the "open letter" to Horst Mahler was used as "evidence" against me:

Professor Robert Faurisson, born in 1929, lectured in modern and contemporary French literature at the Sorbonne and the University of Lyon, specializing at the latter in the "Analysis of texts and documents (literature, history, media)."

In the 1970s, he demonstrated the radical impossibility, on physical and chemical grounds, of the existence and operation of the alleged Nazi gas chambers. He was the first in the world to publish the plans of the buildings at Auschwitz abusively presented still today as having served for putting inmates to death by gassing.

In 1988, thanks to an investigation commissioned by the German-Canadian Ernst Zündel, the professor's findings were confirmed by the American Fred Leuchter, designer of the gas chambers used in several United States prisons and author of reports on the alleged gas chambers of Auschwitz and Majdanek. In the early 1990s, the conclusions of the famous *Leuchter Reports* were, in turn, confirmed by the German chemist Germar Rudolf, a graduate of the Max Planck Institute, as well as by Austrian chemists Walter Lüftl, president of the board of engineers of Austria, and Wolfgang Fröhlich, a specialist in disinfection gas chambers.

As a consequence of their findings, Robert Faurisson, Ernst Zündel, Fred Leuchter, Germar Rudolf, Walter Lüftl and Wolfgang Fröhlich have all paid a substantial toll to the prevailing judicial and extra-judicial repression. Like a number of other "Revisionists" they have, according to circumstances, had the experience of seeing their careers ruined, of being physically assaulted and injured, convicted in the law courts, fined, imprisoned, exiled. At present, Wolfgang Fröhlich is in jail in Vienna and Ernst Zündel is being held in Toronto in a high-security cell, in judicial and physical conditions worthy of Guantanamo Bay. Here is the text of Robert Faurisson's October 2, 2003 letter to Horst Mahler:

Courageous HORST MAHLER prepares for court.

TEXT OF THE LETTER TO MAHLER

Dear Herr Mahler,

As soon as I learned of the existence of your "League for the Rehabilitation of Persons Persecuted for Disputing the Holocaust" (*Verein für Rehabilitierung der wegen Bestreitens des Holocaust Verfolgten*) I applied for membership and sent you a financial contribution.

Your initiative is ingenious, and I wish it every success. I urge all Revisionists to support this undertaking.

You have invited me to your first meeting, which will take place on November 9. The date is well chosen, for it marks the anniversary of the fall of a tyranny that one might have thought would last forever. The place, Vlotho on the Weser River, is equally well chosen, for it is associated with the name of our friend Udo Walendy, who has fought so hard and so long for the reestablishment of historical truth and, at the same time, for the cause of his German fatherland.

I would love to attend this meeting, but I think that the German police might immediately arrest me there. Anyway, I have too much work to do, and cannot go on vacation, even if it were to be spent in a German prison.

With regard to freedom of historical research, I have no confidence in the French police or the French administration of justice. I have even less confidence in the German police and administration of justice. Frankly speaking, nowadays there is no country in the world that offers a safe haven for Revisionists. Even China, Japan and Russia serve Mammon or else fear him, and so serve him. The United States of America, in spite of its First Amendment, as well as Canada, have just recently shown, in the cruel treatment of Ernst Zündel, to what depths of iniquity they can descend to please Mammon. Ernst Zündel is a heroic figure of the German nation, an exceptional man whom one cannot fail to admire when one really knows him.

In 1999, I published in French a four-volume work of more than 2,000 pages, consisting of some of my writings from 1974-1998. It commences with an "In Memoriam" note in which I mention, among the dead, Franz Scheidl, Helmut Diwald and Reinhold Elstner. With regard to the last named, I recall that on April 15, 1995, he committed suicide in Munich by burning himself to protest the "Niagara of lies" against his people. The final words in that "In Memoriam" note are these:

"May [my book] also be read as a homage for the true suffering of all victims of the 1939-1945 war, regardless of whether the victims belonged to the camp of the victors, who are praised to the skies, or to that of the defeated, who have been humiliated and insulted ceaselessly for nearly half a century."

Remember that these words are from 1998. During the past five years the situation has only worsened. The Niagara of lies has broadened and strengthened. We do not have the right to fold our arms and quietly contemplate the extent of the damage caused. We must act and react.

That is what you are trying to do.

Along with everyone else, I do not know how successful this effort might be, but I want to join with you in it, regardless of whatever differences of opinion or outlook there may be among those of us who fight for a common cause.

In December 1980, I summarized the result of my historical research in one sentence of 60 French words. Before pronouncing that sentence on Europe 1 radio, I gave this warning: "Caution! None of these words has been inspired by political sympathy or antipathy." Here is the sentence in English:

"The alleged Hitlerite gas chambers and the alleged genocide of the Jews constitute one and the same historical lie, which has made possible a gigantic financial-political swindle, the principal beneficiaries of which are the state of Israel and international Zionism, and whose principal victims are the German people—but not their leaders—and the entire Palestinian people."

In my view, that sentence, now 23 years old, requires no changes.

I have been accused of being anti-Jewish. In reality I wish the Jews no harm. What I demand is the right to speak of the Jews just as freely as I speak, for example, of the Germans. And I ask that the Jews be deprived of the right to harm me, whether physically (between 1978 and 1993, I was attacked 10 times by Jews), or by means of a special law that they finally got enacted on July 13, 1990, and which in France is known as the "Fabius-Gayssot Law," the "Faurisson Law," or the "Anti-Revisionist Law."

It is outrageous that out of the billions of events that constitute the history of mankind, one single event, called by Jews the "Holocaust" or the "Shoah," must not be questioned—on pain of imprisonment, fines, orders to pay damages and the costs of publications of judgments, the exclusion from one's profession and so forth. This is an enormous special privilege, and we demand the abolition of that privilege.

This is a goal that is plain, clear and of narrow scope.

Revisionism, in my view, is not, and must not be, a matter of ideology, but instead one of method by which to attain the greatest degree of exactitude. What I seek is historical exactitude and, thus, the abolition of anything that obstructs the free striving towards that exactitude.

My best wishes are with you.

[Professor (ret.) Robert Faurisson, 10 Rue de Normandie, F 03200 VICHY (France), 00 33 4 70 32 38 96]

—www.adelaideinstitute.org/Dissenters/faurisson4.htm

APPENDIX B: ZYKLON B CLARIFICATION

Translated by James Damon

This December 31, 2003 response from the Adelaide Institute to a website, professing to be run by scholars, that was handing out bogus information about the Holocaust to young people was used against me as "evidence."

Dear Editors of "Lehrer-Online" (Online Teachers):

I find the following among your pages on the World Wide Web: <www.lehrer-online.de/dyn/280344.htm>:

Case 3—Denying the Holocaust

. . . Discussing the Holocaust on her website, the student "S" advances the view that there were no homicidal gassings in Auschwitz, since contemporary scientific investigations of the site have established that no residues of a nerve gas (Zyklon B) are to be found.

The brief answer to Student S was: "This is a case of "Auschwitz Lie." It is a denial of the mass extermination [of Jews] on the basis of specious arguments. Because of the short half-life of Zyklon B, it is impossible today to find residues of the nerve gas in former concentration camps."

The above statements to Student S are filled with untrue contentions, which I would like to correct here.

Allow me to first point out that Zyklon B is not a "nerve gas."

It is a pesticide that was widely used before and during World War II, especially to combat lice that spread typhus.

No one has maintained that "residues of Zyklon B" would have to be present in former homicidal gas chambers.

However, the formation of cyanides in masonry that has been exposed to volatilized cyanic acid is highly probable.

Revisionists do not "deny" mass homicidal gassings.

We question whether they occurred, since their existence is not supported by empirical evidence.

Like real courts of law since the Enlightenment, Revisionists assign priority to empirical evidence and are skeptical of decreed truths, coerced confessions and the testimony of biased witnesses.

Zyklon B has no "half life" since it is not radioactive.

Hydrocyanic acid is released when Zyklon B is exposed to the atmosphere and it reacts with elements contained in masonry.

Sand, a major component of masonry, has an iron content of 1% - 4%, which sometimes causes it to have a reddish color.

This iron reacts with hydrocyanic acid to form ferrous cyanide (Prussian Blue), which is precisely what happened in the concentration camps.

It did not occur in the morgues that were allegedly used as "gas chambers," however. It occurred in the delousing chambers, where one finds a strong blue discoloration. The presence of ferrous cyanide refutes your allegation that there are no residues in the concentration camps. As of now, no one has been able to discredit *The Rudolf Expert Report* as being unscientific. You are welcome to attempt to do so it by employing expert chemists. As I have demonstrated, terms such as "flimsy" and "specious" describe your so-called "arguments," but they do not describe *The Rudolf Expert Report.* Any ninth grader with a little background knowledge can easily refute schoolteachers who rely on "arguments" such as yours, which are also found in schoolbooks.

There are many other circumstances that refute the allegations of homicidal gassings in the morgues at Auschwitz-Birkenau. For instance, there is no evidence of holes for the introduction of Zyklon B in the morgue roofs, nor are such holes indicated in the construction plans. The morgues are completely unsuitable as places for mass murder. For example, thousands of corpses would have to have been transported to the crematories on the first floor in a single tiny elevator.

Zyklon B releases its hydrocyanic acid very slowly, especially in a cool cellar morgue (the delousing chambers circulated heated air in order to facilitate the release of cyanic acid).

Absurdly large amounts would have to have been used in order to quickly kill the victims, which would have been an incredible waste of a scarce material during wartime.

In the cool cellar morgues, the Zyklon B granules would have continued to release the deadly acid long after the deaths of the victims and would have been a serious threat to everyone who worked there, staff and internees alike.

One could continue indefinitely the list of circumstances that argue against the use of Zyklon B to commit mass murder.

These include other areas of interest such as cremations, activities and accommodations in the camps etc.

For reasons of space I will not go into these areas here.

In case you are interested in familiarizing yourself with empirical evidence concerning the concentration camps, I recommend that you visit www.wahrheit-fuer-deutschland.cjb.net.

It appears that you approve of the persecution of Revisionists in the "BRDDR," where persecution is accompanied by propagandistic claims of "complete freedom of opinion and research."

Those who disagree with Revisionist views are always free to disprove them if they can.

It is highly significant that the present regime's official "historical truths" must be protected by censorship and repression, just as was done in the former DDR.

An organization was recently founded to oppose the persecution of Revisionists. Its website is www.aufstand-fuer-die-wahrheit.net. In case you wish to correct or update the information on your web pages, kindly identify your sources, as responsible researchers do.

In hopes that I have inspired you to reflect and reconsider, I remain

Respectfully yours,

T. Knackstedt, www.adelaideinstitute.org

APPENDIX C:

THE FIRST SWISS REVISIONIST: ARTHUR VOGT—OBITUARY

An Obituary by Jürgen Graf
Translated by James Damon

On October 30, 2003, two weeks before his 86th birthday, Arthur Vogt passed away in a Zürich hospital. Although news reports had prepared us for his imminent expiration, news of his death affected me as though I had lost a close relative.

As recently as June 2002 when I saw Arthur for the last time (in California), he was still quite healthy.

Two months later, however, he suffered a fall from which he never recovered.

In October of this year (2003) he was hospitalized following an operation, and his health deteriorated rapidly.

At the time of our last telephone conversation he was barely able to speak.

Born in 1917, Arthur was by profession a science teacher in the secondary schools.

For several decades he instructed subjects such as mathematics and chemistry in Switzerland's high schools.

In addition to this he was a successful investor in real estate, acquiring a number of houses and becoming quite prosperous.

He married in May 1945, immediately after the war.

The marriage was a happy one and produced three children.

Politically, Arthur could not be easily classified.

In social matters he stood clearly to the left of the middle, and for many years he belonged to the Social Democratic Party of Switzerland.

In contrast to the leadership of his party, he was concerned about ethnic homogeneity in Switzerland.

For this reason he joined Nationalen Aktion gegen Überfremdung von Volk und Heimat ("National Action Against Alienation of Folk and Homeland") at the end of the 1960s.

In the referendum struggle before the first balloting, he assisted the leader of this group, James Schwarzenbach, as consultant.

In June 1970, Überfremdungsinitiative (the alienation initiative) was defeated by 54 to 46 percent of votes cast.

Because of his efforts in assisting Schwarzenbach, who had been depicted as a heretical xenophobe, Vogt was then expelled from the Social Democratic Party.

Even as a youngster, Arthur displayed unusual interest in the Soviet Union and Communist ideology.

Although he was an opponent of Communism, he joined the Gesellschaft Schweiz-Sowjetunion (Swiss-Soviet Society).

Surprisingly enough, he joined after the bloody repression of the Hungarian Uprising in 1956, when most members of the Swiss-Soviet Society were turning their backs on it. His motivation for joining was quite simple: "know your enemy."

In the following years, Arthur repeatedly visited the USSR. In August 2001, he honored my wife Olga and me by attending our church wedding in Moscow.

Arthur was a passionate traveler before and after World War II, making numerous adventurous trips to Africa, the Near East, Far East and South America.

As recently as 1999 he made a trip to Dien Bien Phu in Vietnam, the site where French colonialism suffered a decisive defeat, in order to visit it personally.

He was a Revisionist before the expression *der Holocaust* ("the Holocaust") had been adopted in German.

In those days, the connotation of Revisionism was very different from what it is today.

Subsequent to 1945 and the spectacular show trials staged by the Allies, horrific tales of millions of Jewish murders in German concentration camps began to circulate.

Suspending judicial rules of evidence, the International Military Tribunal decreed that the mass murder of Jews in homicidal gas chambers was "common knowledge" and "manifestly obvious" and did not have to be proven with empirical evidence.

Arthur, however, was not convinced of the authenticity of "manifest obviousness" that was introduced by the victors (and adopted by the occupation governments in East and West Germany.)

His principal argument was that such massive atrocities could not have been kept hidden from the world.

The enemies of the Third Reich, with their extensive spy systems in the camps, would soon have learned of them.

They would not have missed an opportunity to expose the misdeeds of their mortal enemies to the world. Yet the Allied governments remained quiet throughout the entire war.

They never acted as though they believed horrific tales that were circulated by Jewish organizations in the areas occupied by Germany beginning in 1942.

There was little or no mention of "gas chambers" in the Swiss newspapers until the last days of the war.

Decades after the war, Arthur contacted the two best-known Swiss historians, Edgar Bonjour and Rudolf von Salis.

Both of them informed him in writing that they never heard of mass murders of Jews until after the end of the Third Reich.

In the 1970s Arthur read about a French professor named Robert Faurisson who was questioning the existence of homicidal gas chambers. He got in touch with him and became intensively involved with the "Holocaust," which held his entire interest for the rest of his life. Since he was trained in the natural sciences, Arthur thoroughly understood the technical and chemical evidence amassed by the Revisionists.

Combating the Holocaust lie became his principal goal in life.

I became personally acquainted with Arthur in Zürich in March 1991, when he attended a lecture that I gave on the asylum question.

We had already begun corresponding at that time.

After my lecture I sent him one of his letters to the editor in which he pilloried Switzerland's disastrous asylum policy.

Then I sent him a copy of my book *Das Narrenschiff* ("Ship of Fools") that had been published at the end of 1989.

The book, based on my experiences as an interviewer of asylum seekers, initiated a lively correspondence between us.

At a second meeting in April 1991, Arthur remarked that he had become a Revisionist and gave me a cassette that he had made on the subject of the "Holocaust."

His arguments did not entirely convince me at first, since I knew nothing about Revisionism at that time, but they gave me an intellectual shock: I realized that Revisionists are not scatterbrains, as depicted in the media.

At my request Arthur sent me additional materials that made me a Revisionist as well.

I soon resolved to become an activist and write a book that would set forth all the Revisionist arguments, since no such book was available at that time.

Arthur encouraged and assisted me with the book, supplying source materials and repeatedly making generous financial contributions.

The book was to be entitled *Der Holocaust-Schwindel* ("The Holocaust Swindle") and to appear in spring of 1993.

In September 1991, Arthur participated in a colloquium on the "Holocaust" that had been organized by the Thomas Dehler Foundation in Nuremberg.

He presented a lecture based on his cassette, which he entitled "The Holocaust: Legend or Reality?"

I remember his great enthusiasm when he announced that he would participate. He was convinced that in the very near future, the Revisionist movement would prevail and set the historical record straight!

Alas, he was cured of this mistaken idea in the following years, like so many other Revisionists.

He had to experience for himself the fact that where the principal taboo of our age is concerned, argument and logic count for nothing in the view of governments and the media.

On account of his lecture before the Thomas Dehler Foundation, the Federal Republic prosecuted him in court and fined him 6,000 marks. The Dehler Foundation, that had invited him to speak as a representative of the Revisionist movement and thus "aided and abetted" the "crime" of questioning the "Holocaust," was not penalized, however.

Beginning in the mid 1990s, Arthur published at irregular intervals a periodical with the title *Aurora* containing primarily articles that he himself had written, on the "Holocaust" and other controversial issues of contemporary history.

He repeatedly and very effectively defended the view that the "Holocaust" has become the official religion of our day.

We are allowed to express doubt about any other religion, including God, Christ and the Holy Ghost, but not about the "Gas Chambers of Auschwitz."

Early in 1995 the totalitarian "anti-racism law" went into effect in once-free Switzerland, as it had already done in Germany, and Arthur again experienced personally the correctness of his thesis about the new official religion.

On account of several articles in *Aurora* he was subjected to a series of scurrilous farces of trials in which he was again sentenced to heavy fines.

Only his advanced age kept him from imprisonment.

No one wished more than I that this courageous champion of integrity and enlightenment would experience the triumph of historical truth and the collapse of the Auschwitz lie.

Alas, fulfillment of this wish was denied.

Arthur Vogt's long and richly filled life has come to an end before "the greatest deception in the history of mankind," as he called the "Holocaust," could be openly and publicly exposed.

The Holo-swindlers and their venal flunkeys in government still control the levers of power.

They still own the media and they are still stuffing the coming generation with their official "irrefutable truths" that cannot be questioned.

Nevertheless, worldwide developments and opposition to Zionism are continuing to grow stronger.

When the relationships of power finally change, Revisionist historians will have every possibility to make public the results of their research.

Arthur Vogt contributed greatly to this body of research.

So ruhe denn in Frieden, guter Freund, Dein Einsatz war nicht umsonst! (So rest in peace, good friend—your efforts were not in vain!)

—http://www.adelaideinstitute.org/Dissenters/graf.htm

APPENDIX D:

HAPPY BIRTHDAY FAURISSON

January 25, 2004 *festschrift* for Robert Faurisson: "Robert Faurisson, the man, the scientist and his method of 'exactitude.'" Dr. Fredrick Töben, Adelaide, November 9, 2003.

INTRODUCTION

When I was asked to contribute toward the Robert Faurisson *festschrift*, I recalled my own student days during the 1970s in Germany where I had regularly come across such publications. The German word *Schrift* means writing or a piece of correspondence. The word *Fest* has become part of the English language, and few English speakers would not have heard of the Oktoberfest where festivity and celebration go hand in hand with inebriation—a celebration, a commemoration of life in its totality.

However, a *festschrift* attempts to balance both the inevitable passionate life-affirming Dionysian intoxication with the Apollonian sense for order and beauty. It is hoped that a picture of Robert Faurisson, the object of this written exercise, will emerge and be transported beyond the temptations of despair, the doom and gloom that so easily befall Revisionists. There are men and women who for decades have been in this struggle against historical falsification and who justifiably may feel somewhat despondent about not achieving that final victory in their lifetime. It is hoped that the following will clarify what kind of victory can be expected, and that the battle cry will rise towards an affirmation of love of life that transcends resignation and defeat.

Hence, the other meaning of the word *fest* comes to mind: to be firm, hard, solid, unwavering, to hold on to one's belief in the face of adversity, persecution, even in defeat. How appropriate this sense of the word is when writing about Robert Faurisson will, I hope, become clear in my following reflections.

I well remember meeting Robert Faurisson personally for the first time in 1997 when, before my first trip to the Auschwitz concentration camp in Poland, my niece and I briefly stopped in Paris, there to meet Serge Thion and Robert's sister, Yvonne Schleiter. Having made our first acquaintance with the two pillars that have been towering giants of support for Faurisson, we then journeyed on by train to Vichy to meet the man himself.

Before taking us on a tour of his hometown, Robert invited us for lunch. As we entered the restaurant, surprisingly he excused himself and asked us to wait inside the entrance. Where was he off to? Surely, I thought, this is some strange French mannerism befitting an absent-minded professor who had been struck by some thought that propelled him to leave us standing near the doorway.

Surely, I thought, this is an example of French rationalism that is good on presenting analytic word pictures, an approach Ingrid Zündel would refer to as producing "itsy-bitsy, picky-picky news." Rationalism on its own, like British empiricism on its own, has problems offering us a synthetic whole. In contrast, German idealism enables us to extricate ourselves from this swamp of particulars and to develop a holistic worldview where the practical (body) and theoretical (mind) are synthesized, united into a somewhat consistent whole.

My example of the dinner table is instructive here. While, for example, English and German tables have side plates for bread, the French dispense with such and place the bread—the French rolls—on the tablecloth next to the main plate. The bread crumbs are free to fall anywhere. Yvonne Schleiter showed me how in cultured households the bread crumb problem is solved: a little ornate brush scoop, often gold enameled, cleans it all. So, the rationalist mindset is here concretized as it moves from bread to breadcrumb removal, but cannot synthesize and think of a side plate that would also solve the problem of bread crumb practicality (empiricism) and neatness (idealism).

My musings passed the time as we stood there in the restaurant waiting for Robert's return. A few minutes later a smiling Robert emerged from somewhere within the body of the filled restaurant saying, "It's all right to eat here. The toilets are clean."

Exactitude.

I was impressed by this incident because it indicated to me that Robert Faurisson had achieved a balance between mind and body where neither the intellectual nor bodily functions are separated. This balance is sadly lacking within some of those who call themselves intellectuals. It was clear to me that Robert Faurisson demanded standards of physical cleanliness. I already knew that he demanded mental cleanliness, where accuracy and precision guarded against committing errors; where exactitude is the guiding principle that seeks out fact and truth.

These two words are so maligned in current academic endeavors, more so in various legal spheres where matters regarding the "Holocaust" are litigated. In Australia, in Europe, in Canada, in particular, truth is no defense in legal proceedings, and a reference to factual events emerging out of scientific research is irrelevant. Such is the state of mind that with brutal legal force attempts to uphold a lie.

I thus had no difficulty in wholeheartedly embracing Faurisson's approach to the "Holocaust." The German word

Gründlichkeit comes to mind that describes the process Faurisson himself called "exactitude." Or, as Faurisson puts it, "Sometimes also I would say in French that what I was seeking was "*la vérité mais au sens de vérité vérifiable*," a play on words difficult to render in English. (Faurisson to Countess 9/28/2003) ["But the truth in the sense of verifiable truth"—Ed.]

Robert Countess prefers "exactitude" over the use of "Revisionism" as the latter has too much baggage attached to it. For example, the Communist/Marxist ideology branded and vilified any dissenters as "Revisionist," and this was then enough for a dissenter to be sent to the Gulags. My preference is still for "Revisionism" because it is merely a method, a heuristic principle used by any thinking person who attempts to construct or create a world view that is not merely derivative and copied.

Faurisson, the man, attempts to lead by example, and hence his love of tennis and skiing where, if one wishes to achieve a certain standard of proficiency in these sports, body and mind need to work together as one.

In earlier years of our association Faurisson had once chastised me for a certain slackness that he noted in my approach to collecting newspaper articles. I must admit that although I have a solid German-Austrian heritage, my having lived for over 50 years in Australia has rubbed off on me. As my English professor at Stuttgart University, Dr. Lothar Fietz, reminded me, in Australia we are rather *pastorale*, and without too many intellectual structures in the mind! That was the perception of a cultured German who generalized from having met a person who had been raised on a farm in Australia, and concluded therefrom that all Australians are like that. The fact is that most Australians are urban dwellers (not necessarily urbane).

Once I had sent Faurisson an item quoting the source but forgetting to cite the date. I was informed in no uncertain terms that I was wasting his time, and mine. It didn't happen again because even then I noticed impatience in Faurisson's voice. I tried to rationalize this away by thinking how wearisome it must be for Faurisson to welcome newcomers to the field of Revisionism. Those few individuals in the world who develop a moral cause to embrace "Holocaust" Revisionism become anxious newcomers whose only formal qualifications for this particular field of enquiry are an innate sense of truth and justice.

THE HOLOCAUST LIE

This impatience with individuals who do not measure up to his set standards befell others who have sent Faurisson items.

Emphasizing the word "Holocaust" is a Faurisson habit that I have adopted so as to indicate that when we speak of the alleged German-Jewish holocaust, this event is not a given, not a factuality, not an historically undisputed fact. Far from it, because it also indicates that what has been claimed to be a unique historical event, the "Holocaust" is anything but unique. Perhaps as a hoax, yes!

In 1994 I entered the Australian Revisionist scene on a full-time basis, where John Bennett had reigned supreme. He had been there in California with Faurisson, Butz, Zündel, Smith, and others, when in 1979 Willis Carto founded the Institute for Historical Review. Bennett, ever the lawyer, has been playing it safe, claiming that "the extent of the Holocaust has been exaggerated." He would not go beyond that point, which at that time was considered serious enough for him to be defamed and vilified in the media, in particular in the Jewish press.

Faurisson went beyond this pussy-footing approach, and gained prominence by claiming that "the 'Holocaust' is a lie!" He formulated his uncompromising stance thus: Show me or draw me a Nazi gas chamber! Stop giving me words. Stop showing me a building, a door, a wall or, sometimes, only hair or shoes. I need a full picture of one of those fantastic chemical slaughterhouses. I need a physical representation of the extraordinary weapon of an unprecedented crime. If you dare to say that which tourists are shown in some camps is, or was, such a gas chamber, come on and say it.

I liked this approach, this clearly expressed attitude of mind that demanded proof of what was being claimed. On Faurisson's part there was no awe, no deferential stance and no acceptance of the message that Jews were indeed the victims of a massive injustice of oppression and murder, a most heinous crime. Ever the analyst, the scientist who brushed aside biased emotional subjectivity, Faurisson still passionately asks for proof that would substantiate claims made about an alleged horrendous event. It did not win Faurisson any prize for popularity. But his moral and intellectual integrity is intact!

During the 1980s and early 1990s I continued to interact with both individuals who "believed" in the "Holocaust" and with those who had the courage to question aspects of it. I then realized that I was hitting the so-called establishment brick wall where Jewish academics, such as Melbourne's Dr. Paul Gardner, invited me to stop questioning the factuality of the "Holocaust" because "it did happen." In various published letters- to-the-editor in our local newspaper, Gardner and others wished to suppress an open debate on the issue. Sydney's Professor Konrad Kwiet, another one of Australia's "Holocaust" experts, advised me that this "thing is bigger than both of us, so let it be."

Yet, I also now knew Dr. Wilhelm Stäglich, Ernst Zündel, Dr. Robert Faurisson, Professor Arthur Butz, and Adelaide lo-

cals such as Werner Fischer and Christopher Steele, who vigorously presented convincing arguments against the view that this "Holocaust" topic was off-limits, beyond open discussion.

In 1983 The League of Rights mounted a successful challenge against the "Holocaust" lobby by staging in Adelaide an exhibition at the Constitutional Museum. It was a brilliantly conceived plan to stage such a public exhibition which visually illustrated the skepticism about the orthodox version of the "Holocaust." The curator of the museum refused to be intimidated by the objections to the exhibition, and so for one month the whole argument against the homicidal gassing story was aired in Adelaide.

Werner Fischer, that unapologetic member of the former SS, had sown the seeds that sprang from Arthur Butz's *The Hoax of the Twentieth Century*. The pleasure for many then to meet Butz in person in Adelaide attending Adelaide Institute's 1998 International Revisionist Symposium was immense.

All the more disappointing, of course, that Robert Faurisson could not make it to Australia for that conference on account of his numerous "convictions" against him in France for claiming that this whole "Holocaust" business is one big lie.

ASKING QUESTIONS

It is this background of Revisionist warriors that legitimizes my personal questioning of the orthodox "Holocaust" view. Why should I not continue to question the factuality and the veracity of the claims made by some alleged "survivor"? Why should my mental processes be switched off, and why should my mind bypass "Holocaust" matters when on a daily basis through all media outlets we are saturated with one-sided atrocity stories about the "Holocaust"?

Worse still, why pull back from investigating physical structures, analyzing and testing survivor claims when all I am given as a reason to desist is that there is no debate about the "Holocaust." That's blocking open inquiry, something I find quite disagreeable because by depriving my mind of vital information there is thus no possibility of my reaching a balanced view of an extremely contentious historical matter.

During the early 1990s, as the Revisionist arguments became more well known through the uncensored internet, the countering argument used was that "everyone believes in it," and that "denying the Holocaust is like believing the Moon is made of cheese or believing in a flat Earth theory." Faurisson called such responses "not serious," and he implored Revisionists to be serious and not get lost in "busywork."

This flat-Earth statement was Professor Deborah Lipstadt's favorite response whenever she had to deflect difficult questions. However, an academic who does not offer reasons for an expressed view on matters, withdraws from an open discussion on a contentious historical issue, thereby adopting an absolutist attitude and interpretation of an event that is far from settled. My experience tells me that there is a raging "Holocaust" debate, and the existence of the Revisionist movement attests to that.

OVERCOMING CENSORSHIP

The main public media outlets monopolize the flow of information to the extent that Revisionism and Revisionists had great difficulty getting their arguments aired in public. Thus all the more importance fell on individual Revisionists to keep the momentum going. Robert Faurisson is one such individual who has the courage to swim against the stream of popular opinion.

Faurisson's greatest exposure in the world press occurred during the Zündel Toronto trials of 1985 and 1988, where he and others conceived the plan that resulted in Fred Leuchter producing his sensational forensic reports about Krema I and Krema II, among others.

Further, the advent of the internet enabled somewhat isolated Revisionists to communicate worldwide in an instant and independent of any form of censorship. The moral well-being of Revisionists has certainly been enhanced by this new medium that permits anyone to ask difficult questions, and to oppose those individuals whose sole task, so it seems, is to block open inquiry.

In 1974 philosopher Karl Popper related to me how this blocking mechanism had been used on him by Ludwig Wittgenstein at Cambridge where Wittgenstein had invited Popper as a guest speaker to a seminar. Wittgenstein introduced Popper to the audience by stating that according to his philosophy of language, all that is needed to solve problems is correct language use. Popper responded by saying that first we need to accept that there are problems that need to be solved. He thus asked Wittgenstein what happens to moral problems in language analysis. Wittgenstein responded, "There are no moral problems" because correct language analysis eliminates. Wittgenstein, picking up a fire poker, waved it at Popper, who responded, "What about the moral problem when a host threatens his visitor with a fire poker?"

It is not quite clear what happened, but Popper informed me that Wittgenstein stormed out of the room. During the early 1990s a Wittgenstein devotee, Dr. Graeme Marshall, of Melbourne University's philosophy department, advised me

the whole incident was not as dramatic as Popper makes out it was. Of course, what happened in this incident is significant because Popper brought back the moral imperative as a legitimate adjunct of scientific enquiry, if not itself the object of study and reflection.

Faurisson's scientific ideal of an open enquiry is augmented by his principle of "exactitude," that dialectically tinged rational and restless approach which will not tolerate inexactness, fabrications and outright lying, far less any form of censorship in matters "Holocaustian." It does not please those who wish to censor any public debate on the topic, and all the more surprising it was for me to learn that even self-confessed skeptics, such as America's Michael Shermer, are believers when it comes to matters "Holocaustian."

Australia's leading self-proclaimed atheist and sometime Marxist, broadcaster Philip Adams, is a "Holocaust" believer, and like organized skeptics the world over, Adams has opted to embrace the concept "Holocaust denialism" as a term that appears effectively to deflect any critical analysis of the issue, even when the absurdity of claims made does not stand up to any critical analysis.

The question needs to be asked: What right have I to make such pronouncements, such statements about individuals who uphold the orthodox view of the "Holocaust"? To that I respond that my tertiary training rests, among other things, on a study and comparison of Karl Popper's theory of falsification and C.S. Peirce's principle of fallibilism. This alone eminently qualifies me to study any aspect of the 'Holocaust' orthodoxy.

NO HOLES, NO HOLOCAUST

And so to assist me in my personal quest to clarify the issues that arise out of this "Holocaust" controversy, out of this gross distortion of world history, I adopted Faurisson's concise formulations: "No Holes, no Holocaust" and "The Holocaust is a lie."

Suddenly the eminent Australian "Holocaust" scholar, John Bennet, became irrelevant in the Australian media, and I became the most notorious Australian "Holocaust" denier. I must have done something right because Faurisson's statement, that the whole "Holocaust" enterprise is a lie, propelled me into the public battle for truth and justice. The result of all this is that I now operate under a gag-order imposed by the Federal Court of Australia on October 17, 2002, and confirmed on appeal on May 19, 2003. I am now not permitted to dispute the 6 million alleged Jewish deaths, the existence of the homicidal gas chambers, or to doubt the "Holocaust" itself. Thanks for that present, Robert!

In 1994, when a group of individuals formed the Adelaide Institute, Faurisson was there for us in the background, as were Dr. Wilhelm Stäglich and Professor Arthur Butz with their respective publications, *Der Auschwitz Mythos* and *The Hoax of the Twentieth Century*. Ernst Zündel was also there powering away from Toronto at the "Holocaust" orthodoxy and having victoriously survived the 1985 and 1988 Toronto "Holocaust" trials, at the same time increasing his media outreach programs by flooding the world with Revisionist material.

Zündel's 1993 victory against the "Holocaust" liars occurred when Canada's Supreme Court struck out a law under which he had been persecuted since 1985. When he left Canada to live with his wife Ingrid in Tennessee, little did we then anticipate that Zündel again would face the wrath of Canada's Jewish-inspired judiciary. He was arrested at his home on February 5, 2003, then deported from the U.S. to Toronto, Canada, where he has been in a detention center ever since [as of Jan. 25, 2004]. But that is another story.

When Professor Deborah Lipstadt visited Australia in 1994, she proved to be quite a sensation, claiming on ABC TV's *Lateline* that Jean-Claude Pressac had proven in his 1989 book *Auschwitz: Technique and Operation of the Gas Chambers* that Krema II at Auschwitz II (Birkenau) had a ventilation system that explained how the Zyklon B was extracted after the gassings took place. My associates and I were mortified, but then calmed ourselves by adhering to our own principles of seeking the truth of an allegation. Were this 1994 Lipstadt revelation factually true, that the gas chambers' existence had been proven as a physical fact, then we would simply have to publicize this fact, that indeed Auschwitz did have homicidal gas chambers that operated and killed millions of people.

Faurisson calmed our frayed nerves by advising that the story keeps on changing, that Pressac is not to be trusted as he knows him quite well, and that the fellow is in league with the Jewish "Holocaust" promoters of France, Serge and Beate Klarsfeld, who funded the Pressac enterprise.

In April 1999 I met Pressac, who passed away in September 2003, and he modified his claims somewhat, stating that Topf & Söhne, who built the cremation ovens for Auschwitz, had the capacity also to build homicidal gas chambers. After all, the firm was a world leader in grain drying techniques and in crematoria designs.

No wonder that after the war the firm lost that position because of the induced "Holocaust" guilt that paralyzes normal healthy human activities and then twists them into perversions of submissive slave-like behavior from which unhealthy mental attitudes flow. That alone justifies for anyone actively to oppose anything that the "Holocaust" lobby promotes.

The pathetic German slave-like adherence to this "Holocaust" dogma, as legally reinforced through Paragraph 130, et al., is having tragic consequences, as Günter Deckert and Germar Rudolf know so well. The English edition of *The Rudolf Report* appeared in 2003, and to date its 1993 forensic results stand firm.

Pressac said to me he never claimed that gassings occurred, but rather that it was possible for gassings to have occurred at Auschwitz. A Jewish group in Italy was working on a CD that simulated that possibility.

To date I have not heard what success this group achieved. At the time of my visiting Pressac on March 31, 1999, this Jewish Italian group had reached the point of walking through the undressing chamber at Krema II, and was standing in front of the actual alleged homicidal gas chamber. I don't know whether they ever got inside or not.

Pressac also informed me that he had to think about surviving in France. What bothered Pressac was that Klarsfeld had become so aggressive towards him—symbolically spitting at him through the telephone just because he would not endorse Klarsfeld's 6 million Jewish deaths claim, and his "Holocaust" definition. Pressac maintained that a "massive massacre" took place but not a "Holocaust" and one should get away from using that term when speaking about this period of history.

I also had the distinct feeling that Pressac was rather sad at having lost Faurisson as a contact point within the Revisionist scene, and so was happy that at least Carlo Mattogno remained on speaking terms with him.

DECOMMISSIONING KREMA I

In 1996 a newcomer to the "Holocaust" scene, Robert Jan van Pelt, together with Deborah Dwork, published a book: *Auschwitz: From 1270 to the Present*. Much to my delight I noted on pages 363-64 it is admitted that Krema I at Auschwitz-Stammlager had been de-commissioned, i.e. the alleged homicidal gas chamber shown had been re-constructed after the war, and that a mortuary was turned into an air raid shelter but never into a homicidal gas chamber. Dwork and van Pelt explain it almost in poetic language when they talk about Krema I "symbolically" representing what happened at Krema II in Auschwitz-Birkenau.

Pressac informed me that he is angry with van Pelt and Dwork because in writing their book they based it on Pressac's own research. They, in effect, "stole" his work, so Pressac claimed.

It took another seven years for the Auschwitz Museum publicly to admit that Krema I was indeed a re-construction and was never a homicidal gas chamber. They did this on the museum's website in 2003.

VICHY HISTORY FALSIFIED

And while the "Holocaust" orthodoxy whittles away its own foundations, it is Robert Faurisson, et al., who continue to face the French legal system that prevents anyone from questioning any of the1945-46 Nuremberg Military Tribunal's legal judgments. It is not easy for a devoted husband, father and grandfather to endure such burdens alone, isolated in Vichy. Thanks to the advances in communication technology, especially the internet, Faurisson is not alone anymore.

As stated above, in 1998 we had Robert Faurisson attend per video link Adelaide Institute's 1998 International Revisionist Symposium. In this video Faurisson elaborated how Vichy is not Vichy but Vichy-Auschwitz, so according to Serge and Beate Klarsfeld in a two-volumed book of that same title dealing with so-called "Holocaust" denial wherein the claim is made that Marshall Pétain, who resided during the war in Vichy, had sent Jews to their death at Auschwitz.

Faurisson takes us on a video tour of Vichy and explains how the history of his city has been falsified. He visits three sites within a radius of a few hundred yards and explains how the factual things that happened there are now presented from a distorted Jewish view of local history, and Faurisson reminds us it is forbidden to speak the truth in France about such historical events.

1. World War I Memorial: "Every war is butchery," Faurisson says, "and it is good for the victor and bad for the vanquished. Twenty years after the end of World War I, the Munich Agreement was signed by Adolf Hitler for Germany, Benito Mussolini for Italy, Edouard Deladier for France, and Neville Chamberlain for the United Kingdom.

Today we are told this agreement is a disgrace—but was it?

After the World War I butchery, was it a disgrace trying to avoid another war?" [The March 19, 2003 invasion of Iraq comes to mind and how the French foreign minister gave a spirited reason why France should not join the Anglo-American-Zionist forces, the "coalition of the willing."]

2. Casino: On July 10, 1940, 569 members of Parliament gave powers to Marshal Pétain, 20 abstentions, and 80 against. Today there is one plaque that states that 80 members of Parliament who voted against Pétain saved the honor of the French people!

The French verbiage on the plaque follows:

DANS CETTE SALLE LE 10 JUILLET 1940

80 parlementaires ont par leur vote affirmé leur attachement à la République, leur amour de la liberté et leur foi dans la victoire.

Ainsi s'acheva la IIIe République

What is not stated on the plaque is that 60 countries including the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union sent ambassadors to Vichy France!

3. Hotel du Parc: There is no sign that Marshal Pétain lived there in simple style until August 17, 1944, when he was arrested by the Germans and taken to Germany. The little space where he lived is closed and no visit is possible. During the 1960s a man was arrested for placing a little poster there saying that Marshal Pétain lived there 1940-44. Now there is a plaque placed by Klarsfeld: "This is the place where Pétain decided to send the Jews to their deaths at Auschwitz." So, Faurisson concludes, "Vichy-Auschwitz."

In September 1989 Robert Faurisson was bashed in the park by three young Jewish thugs. A young man fishing at the nearby river heard the cries and saved Faurisson. Later the young man said he was sorry that he saved Dr. Faurisson.

It comforts one to know that the French Zionist lobby, which has Faurisson firmly in its sight, is doomed to failure, though that is not for lack of trying.

Yet, Faurisson's knowledge, his meticulousness, his impressive archive about matters "Holocaustian," remain unchallenged by anything offered by those who uphold the "Holocaust" dogma.

FRENCH ACADEMICS CAPITULATE

For example, in 1979 a group of academics moved against Robert's sometimes lonely fight against the propagation of lies surrounding the "Holocaust," in particular the existence of homicidal gas chambers at Auschwitz.

In the renowned Paris newspaper, *Le Monde*, P. Vidal-Naquet, Léon Poliakov and 32 academics proclaimed: "One may not ask how, technically, if such a mass murder was possible."

He continued: "It was technically possible since it took place. Such is the obligatory starting point required for any historical inquiry into this subject. This truth we simply want to bring back into memory: there is not, and there may not be, any debate on the existence of the gas chambers."

In this instance one may safely refer to philosopher Arthur Schopenhauer's (1788-1860) much-quoted words that shed light on where the "Holocaust" orthodoxy finds itself: "All truth passes through three stages. First, it is ridiculed, then it is violently opposed, and finally it is accepted as self-evident."

The fact that French academics have (again) adopted such a dead-end position to historical inquiry is shameful for a nation that prides itself in carrying on the Descartesian tradition. I place the word "again" in parenthesis because what these French academics express is, perhaps, a variant of how René Descartes (1596-1650) reacted when he felt the pressure to conform. Although known as the founder of modern thought, Descartes withdrew his 1633 completed major work *Le Monde* from publication. Galileo Galilei (1564-1642) had just been condemned for his works that supported the Copernican heliocentric model of the solar system as did *Le Monde*, and so Descartes played it safe.

Robert Faurisson has not compromised his stance against the pressure exerted upon him by Jews in France. Far from it. He continues to oppose superstition and champions rationality because he has fully embraced Voltaire's tradition of challenging orthodox opinions. Like Voltaire, Faurisson does not bemoan his persecution.

For Revisionists who still fear the prospects of legal and social persecution at the hands of academics, political authorities and the media, then it may be of comfort to know that Voltaire (1694-1778) spent 11 months in the infamous Bastille, exile in Holland, England and Prussia, and finally settled in Switzerland because his home country France would not have him.

One may well conclude that Voltaire's reluctance in accepting hypotheses and theories without any empirical input stems from his time spent in England.

There John Locke (1632-1704) and Isaac Newton (1642-1727) were firing up the empirical minds of those who wished to learn more about the physical world, about the universe. They in turn were influenced by Johannes Kepler (1571-1630), who utilized Tycho Brahe's (1546-1601) astronomical calculations and found planetary motion was elliptical, unlike Nicolaus Copernicus (1473-1543), who still adhered to the dogma of the circularity of planetary motion.

Likewise with Robert Faurisson. He can claim half British parentage with an English mother, and so knows full well the value of empirical investigations. At the end of the 1970s it was his fingers that ran over the internal structure of the cremation ovens in Krema I, to discover there simply was no soot remnant. This physical test, among other things, led him to conclude that what had been sold as an authentic cremation oven was in fact a post-World War II reconstruction.

Two decades later, at his 2000 London defamation trial against Professor Deborah Lipstadt, David Irving "tried to bring up the rebuilding of Krema I, and Judge Gray said 'we are not

interested here in what happened after the war,' which rather stumped me, and I dropped the subject." (Personal communication, October 26, 2003).

BUSYWORK AND DEFINITE RESULTS

Faurisson always advises newcomers to Revisionism to remain simple and not to get lost in busywork, as was the case with Charles Provan. At the 13th IHR Revisionist Conference, Revisionists were surprised to learn that the Auschwitz Museum had given Provan permission to make a detailed study of Krema II's roof, the object of Faurisson's "No Holes, No Holocaust." Of course, Provan's detailed study remains just that, busywork, and his conclusion, that gassings occurred there, remains irrelevant.

It has not replaced the pioneering Leuchter work or Germar Rudolf's *The Rudolf Report*. Nor has it been embraced by the upholders of the "Holocaust" orthodoxy, who all too often have had to disown works that claim to support the gassing lie, such as Australia's Donald Watt's 1995 *Stoker*. Published by Simon & Schuster, it is sub-titled: *The Story of an Australian Soldier Who Survived Auschwitz-Birkenau*. The ploy to sell such nonsense as fact badly misfired. On the back cover one sentence illustrates how the "Holocaust" lobby, through its feverish minds, attempts to hoodwink the world.

"Only now, 50 years after the end of World War II, has Don Watt managed to come to terms with his wartime experiences—an ordeal that he had mentioned to no one, not even his immediate family—and reveal the full story."

Adelaide Institute was there ready to refute the book's factual content as fabrication and this may have caused orthodox "Holocaust" historians to disown Watt. Thanks to Faurisson and his work we were able to stand firm and claim the book is pure fiction.

The fact that Fritjof Meyer has now decommissioned Auschwitz-Birkenau as a homicidal gas chamber site, as did van Pelt in 1996 with "*Auschwitz: From 1270*," highlights the irrelevance of so much of what Faurisson recognized as mere busywork. Meyer published his sensational claims in the May 2002 edition of the magazine *Osteuropa*. Relocating the homicidal gas chambers, the actual murder weapon—Faurisson calls it a huge chemical slaughterhouse—outside of the Auschwitz concentration camp perimeters into two farmhouses, and reducing the total number of gassed to around 350,000 Jewish deaths, is a worry for the orthodox "Holocaust" historians.

Although the world media has not run with the Fritjof Meyer concessions, Revisionists have done their best to disseminate the news. As Faurisson states:

"In fact, the Revisionist community reacted quickly and strongly to Meyer's article as published in *Osteuropa* of May 2002. First the exchange of emails and letters was abundant. To take only one personal example, I sent Ernst [Zündel] a letter about it on August 14, 2002. Then many articles were published. *Nation-Europa* published three articles in September 2002, November-December 2002 and January 2003. An article in *The Journal of Historical Review* dated May-August 2002 [in fact November] appeared. Germar Rudolf mentioned or commented on the Meyer story in three articles (Robert Faurisson, Germar Rudolf, C. Mattogno) under the general title of "The Dwindling Death Toll" in *The Revisionist* of February 2003. Quite a few other Revisionists, like Fredrick Töben, Bob Countess and Serge Thion, or semi-Revisionists like David Irving, discussed the matter on the Web or elsewhere."

* * *

This huge concession to the Revisionists made by Fritjof Meyer can be likened to the concession made by Dr. Martin Broszat, of the Institut für Zeitgeschichte in Munich, exactly 42 years earlier. In a letter to the German newspaper, *Die Zeit*, Broszat stated that in the Dachau concentration camp near Munich no one was gassed, something that contradicted what had become common knowledge amongst historians, but to this day is not known by the general public. In 2003 Dachau received a multimillion-Euro facelift that also saw the removal of the nonsensical sign, which stated that a certain room was a gas chamber but that it had never been used as such. How this new "investment" in Dachau's refurbishment will influence the general "Holocaust" industry in Germany needs to be carefully watched.

LEX FAURISSONIA

The claim that Dachau had a gas chamber derives from a film shown during the 1945-46 Nuremberg International Military Tribunal trial. It was an American "propaganda" film that showed a man standing in the alleged gas chamber, relating his story. This was admitted as evidence, and to this day stands as an historical fact protected by French law.

Slowly, albeit too slowly, the orthodox "Holocaust" historians have been forced to admit that their original "Holocaust" story is not based on physical facts, that it is in Faurisson's words an outright "lie" protected by law. Faurisson could not accept that this period of history be excised from rational thought, and that superstition of the "Holy Writ of Nuremberg" replaced it. At the 1985 Toronto Zündel trial well-known "Holocaust" historian Raul Hilberg attempted to explain how such a massive enterprise of killing millions of

people—without a Hitler order, without a plan and budget, without a murder weapon—could be executed by claiming it was done by an "incredible meeting of minds."

Faurisson agrees that it is incredible and unbelievable, and that is why he refuses to believe in the "Holocaust." He continues his fight against superstition and against the French Jewish community that continues to move against him. On July 14, 1990, the French parliament enacted the Fabius-Gayssot law on the pretext to stem the rising tide of racism and anti-semitism. It outlaws contesting the Nuremberg Trial's "crimes against humanity," and the law is now commonly referred to as *Lex Faurissonia*. Nonchalantly Faurisson relates how one may receive a one-month or a one-year jail term, or a 300,000 Franc fine, then smiles and adds, "So, be careful in France."

THE FUTURE

That the Revisionist enterprise will never end is a given fact because any thinking person is a Revisionist. A prerequisite for any effective thinking activity is a free flow of information. Any censorship of such a flow of information will automatically have a stifling effect upon the brain's development. The problem faced by Revisionists is the inordinate efforts undertaken by the upholders of the "Holocaust" lie to stifle any open debate on the "taboo" topic.

Civil libertarians often quote Voltaire in order to overcome blatant censorship and free speech restrictions: "I disapprove of what you say, but I will defend to the death your right to say it." This now famous quote has itself been subjected to scrutiny, and Robert Faurisson points out in his foreword to my book *Where Truth Is No Defense*, "I Want to Break Free," 2001:

"In reality, a London author called Stephen G. Tallentyre (real name: Evelyn B. Hall) in *The Friends of Voltaire* (1906) wrote on the subject of the attitude taken by Voltaire in case of an intense disagreement with an adversary: I disapprove of what you say, but I will defend to the death your right to say it was his attitude now."

Faurisson says that the Revisionist future is clear: "We shall never win because Voltaire never won his battle against superstition because it is a never-ending fight between reason and faith. However, if we never win, then also we never lose, and that is the real adventure—a dangerous intellectual adventure— especially in France, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Canada etc."

In the following email Robert Faurisson clarifies his viewpoint on how Revisionists are fighting an up-hill battle;

Tuesday, Oct 21, 2003, Ingrid Rimland; irimland@zundelsite.org; Objet: FW: Holocaust update:

Dear Ingrid:

You might be interested in reading the above article that a Sven Felix Kellerhof published on August 28, 2002 (not on October 17, 2003 as Fred Töben first wrote before correcting himself) in *Die Welt* with the title: "Linksliberaler Kronzeuge für Holocaust-Leugner."

You will see that, if that date is correct, already more than a year ago, Kellerhof had been stating that Revisionists were trying to "push" Fritjof Mayer's article (as published in the May 2002 issue of *Osteuropa*).

There you have one more evidence that, as I told you, we Revisionists quickly reacted to that article of F. Mayer. Now, even if a mainstream newspaper had not mentioned it, it would not have been our fault. I could give you so many examples of discoveries that we made, that we published and that the mainstream media did not mention for years and years. Was it our fault? To take but one example, what I said in 1978 about the hoax of the so-called "gas chamber" in Auschwitz I was finally admitted by an orthodox historian in a mainstream publication only in 1995. I had to wait 17 years and, during those 17 years, I kept repeating myself again and again on the issue. Now see: the essay of that orthodox historian was hardly noticed! That's our fate. "*Habent sua fata libelli*": our writings, as well as our desperate actions, have their own destiny.

Do you realize that in fact Paul Rassinier, who died in 1967, had already said EVERYTHING of the essentials? Is it his fault if, for nearly half a century after his death, he is still so unsuccessful with the mainstream media? And what about Ernst? Is it surprising that we cannot swim up the Niagara Falls?

Best wishes—Robert Faurisson

In an earlier email, on October 11, 2003, Faurisson's gloomy prediction emerges:

"I am fighting day and night for Revisionism though Revisionism is collapsing. Yvonne, Jean Plantin and Vincent Reynouard are doing the same in France. In Switzerland, Louis-René Berclaz, Philippe Brennenstuhl and Gaston-Armand Amaudruz are doing the same. The three of them received recently a prison sentence. Amaudruz, 83, who already was in prison for three months, will go back to prison for three months again. Plantin is supposed to go to prison and Reynouard also perhaps. And what about Rudolf, Graf, Mattogno, Zündel etc?

"Now I must admit that, if you make the total of the people fighting for Revisionism all over the world, that total nowadays is ridiculous. That's why I say that Revisionism is collapsing. I gave my reasons why and I am not going to repeat myself."

Best wishes—Robert Faurisson

The powerful Jewish lobby in France is doing what its counterparts in other countries are doing—attempting to implement worldwide legal gag orders that endeavor to stifle open debate on the "Holocaust."Although effective in many European countries, in Canada and in Australia, it has not yet had total world-wide success. For example in South Africa in 2002 a Muslim community radio station, Radio 786, succeeded in fending off a charge of "anti-semitism" and "Holocaust denial-hate speech" levelled against it for having broadcast a talk by a London-based Muslim cleric who stated that the 6 million Jewish deaths claim is an exaggeration and that there were no homicidal gas chambers. The above case from South Africa also indicates how fearlessness is lost when information increases our stock of knowledge.

CONCLUSION

Instead of writing a concluding remark, it is perhaps more interesting to focus on what is happening in the Revisionist world as I write these words.

The impetus from South Africa is a hopeful signal, that the battle will be fought in our law courts, but not only there. The fight is on at all levels of human cultural endeavor.

Befitting the whole "Holocaust" controversy a new impetus for action has arisen in Germany. Horst Mahler has taken it one stage further by forming an association of those individuals who have been charged with "Holocaust denial," and have been sentenced by a legal system to prison, to a fine, or as in my case in Australia, to a gag order.

Faurisson has summed up the situation in a form that has made him the world's most eminent Revisionist.

The following is his response to what Horst Mahler is attempting to do: Letter to Horst Mahler. . . .

(See Appendix A.)

APPENDIX E:

Attempt in Australia legally to ban from the internet my presentation at the December 11-12, 2006 Teheran Holocaust Conference. Here is an edited version of that presentation. For full version see *Forty Days in Teheran*:

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

Review of the Holocaust: Global Vision

TEHERAN, 11-12 DECEMBER 2006

THE 'HOLOCAUST-Shoah'
in SPACE & TIME, not MEMORY

THE ALLEGED MURDER WEAPON:
HOMICIDAL GAS CHAMBER

THE LOGISTICS PROBLEM:
UNDRESS-GAS-BURN

Dr Fredrick Töben
Adelaide Institute, Australia
www.adelaideinstitute.org

(What follows is an edited version of Dr. Töben's presentation given at the Iran Holocaust Conference. For the full document with all pictures included, please see Töben's* Forty Days in Teheran.*)

"How can anybody seriously believe that the Holocaust did NOT happen? Considering all the witnesses, all these pictures, all the documents, how could all this be lies and forgeries? And how could anybody who has his senses together, believe that such a thing could be made up? Thousands of historians and other researchers, hundreds of prosecutors, judges, and jurors—are they all wrong? Or did they all conspire in an incredible meeting of minds, a consensus of mind-reading?

"How can anybody seriously believe that the Holocaust DID happen? Considering all the absurdities, impossibilities, contradictions, how could all these witness tales ever be believed? And how could anybody who has his senses together, believe that such a thing could have happened?

Auschwitz I mortuary: Krema I—next to the hospital. Some "Holocaust-Shoah" believers still think it was a homicidal gas chamber.

"Thousands of historians and other researchers, hundreds of prosecutors, judges, and jurors—have they all lost their minds? Or were they all so brainwashed by wartime propaganda or trembling in fear of the Jews that they did not dare to rock the boat?"

—Germar Rudolf, "Epilogue," in:
Mattogno, C. & Graf, J.: *Treblinka:*
Extermination Camp or Transit Camp?

"The consequences of World War II did not create Zionism as an effective political movement: they merely gave Zionism the world political victory it needed for the final stage of the takeover of Palestine. All the world power had fallen to the U.S. and the Soviet Union, both of which were most friendly to the Zionist cause at this time. Under the circumstances, the Arab position was hopeless, because it depended on the firmness and political independence of a Britain that was almost prostrate politically and economically."

—Professor Arthur Butz, in his 1979 classic
The Hoax of the Twentieth Century

"We will not accept that Iran acquires nuclear weapons—we have learned from the Holocaust to defend ourselves."

—Israeli PM Ehud Olmert, on NBC TV
before meeting with President Bush, *Der Standard*,
November 13, 2006

1. WORDS OF THANKS

Honorable Attendees

With deep gratitude I thank the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, His Excellency Dr. Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, for making all this here possible. It is the first time in Revisionist history that a truly international "Holocaust" conference has been held where general and specific focus is on the claim that during World War II the Germans systematically exterminated European Jewry in homicidal gas chambers, in particular at Auschwitz.

I thank the Iranian people for having brought forth a leadership that is fearless of Jewish pressure, a leadership that courageously sets out to clarify fundamental human values lost in most of the Western "democratic and free world" where such have been replaced by the outgrowth of international predatory capitalism—excessive, materialistic consumer hedonism and militarism.

There are Revisionists, such as Germar Rudolf, Jürgen Graf, Siegfried Verbeke, Ernst-Günter Kögel, Horst Mahler, Ernst Zündel, among others, who cannot attend this conference because they are currently locked up in German prisons. Udo Walendy and Günter Deckert, who have both served prison sentences for their Revisionist work, send their regards to all. Günter almost made it to the conference, but the authorities withdrew his passport a couple of days before he was set to depart for Iran.

Then there are a number of American Revisionists who dare not come to Teheran for fear of U.S. government retaliation against their persons.

We all know what form it takes: personal defamation, economic and professional attacks aimed at discrediting and destroying the person rather than the arguments they propound. Sometimes I ask myself, is the United States of America, the land of the free, about to become a prison for Revisionists? If so, why?[1]

2. INTRODUCTION

No one can deny that during World War II millions of people tragically suffered and died—were deliberately killed—and let me reassure you that Revisionists are not in the business of denying the obvious tragic facts of any military conflict. However, where there has been made an allegation of murder, then any criminal investigation will, as a top priority, need to establish the cause of death. This means, as in all murder investigations, the first thing to look for is the murder weapon. In the Jewish case against the Germans, called the "Holocaust"—or as Jews now refer to it "Shoah"—the mass murder weapon, among others, is alleged to have been homicidal gas chambers.

What Revisionists aim to do is to gain a balanced understanding of events, by sifting fact from fiction. In the world event that has become known as the "Holocaust-Shoah" there is an urgent need objectively to look at the claims made within its narrative. Why? Because the claims are of such horrendous nature that they are beyond belief and distorting our understanding of human nature. In other words, the claims made against the Germans border on madness.

It is not good enough for researchers into this topic to assume the closed-minded attitude adopted, for example, by professors Deborah Lipstadt and Alan Dershowitz.

Both academics maintain there is no discussion on this topic and that anyone who seeks such a public discussion should be ridiculed and ignored. Such a mindset reveals outright intellectual dishonesty and shows how morally bankrupt these two individuals are. There is a raging discussion about the "Holocaust-Shoah" controversy.

What has occurred though, especially in the so-called Western democracies, is that through subtle and direct legal, economic and social sanctions an open public discussion has been successfully stifled, at all levels of society, especially within places of learning, such as universities and schools.

We need to be cautious in our stance against this mindset, lest we adopt its own parameters for our own and become like them —closed minded. Hence my guiding principle is expressed thus: Don't blame the Jews, blame those that bend to their pressure. All that is needed to topple the "Holocaust-Shoah" lies is for courageous and fearless people to stand up to the pressure that particular lobby groups exert on individuals in an attempt to stifle the urgently needed public debate.[2]

It is not possible in the brief time available to present a detailed report on an issue such as the alleged "Holocaust-Shoah" murder weapon, and so I need drastically to limit myself to some basic physical matters that will show how absurd the gassing claim really is.

I wish to offer a brief overview of the homicidal gas chamber thesis as it applies to Auschwitz and Treblinka concentration camps, and with the help of a model show that technically the claims made by so-called "Holocaust-Shoah" survivors and believers about the mass gassings and burnings, are a physical impossibility.[3]

2.1 The extermination claim

In the spring of 1945, long before Germany finally collapsed, there had been an Allied propaganda campaign claiming that people, mainly Jews, were being killed in so-called extermination camps.

Of the six alleged German extermination camps in Poland, Auschwitz-Birkenau[4] is the key to the whole story because it is for this camp that mountains of documentary evidence exist, while for the others hardly anything at all exists.

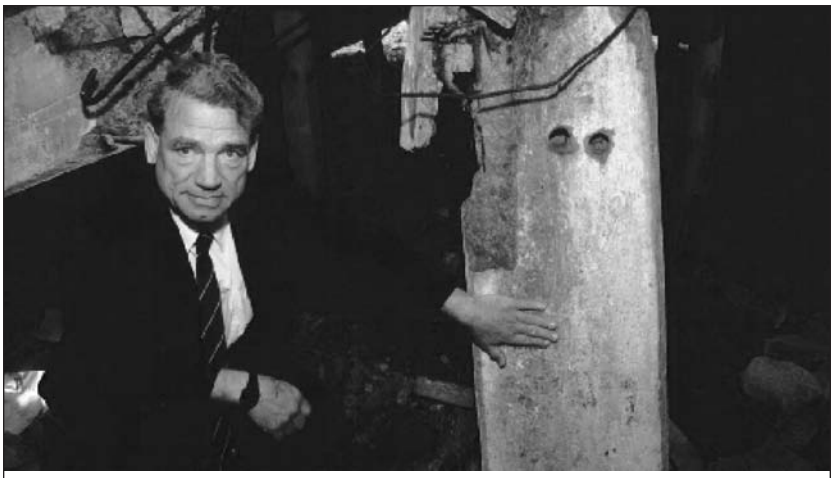
3. THE AUSCHWITZ GASSING STORY

3.1 Setting the scene

Auschwitz I, Stammlager/base camp, was the administrative center, which had been a converted and expanded military barracks complex belonging to the Austrian army before World War I, while Auschwitz II, Birkenau, at the outset had been designed as a much larger camp intended for the specific needs of the SS operations in the area.

Auschwitz II performed the normal functions of a German concentration camp, housing inmates for the purpose of exploiting their labor for the nearby-established large industrial complex. It was clearly the main camp in terms of inmate accommodating functions.

If during World War II a monstrous extermination of many hundreds of thousands of people took place in gas chambers at Auschwitz I and Auschwitz II, and if the bodies of the victims were disposed of in the cremation facilities in those camps, then the murder weapon—the homicidal gas chambers—had an essential counterpart: the cremation ovens.



Töben inside the alleged homicidal gas chamber at Krema II where the concrete pillar turned out to be quite solid and not at all porous. Holocaust believers say this is the pillar through which the gas seeped—clearly implausible.

3.2 Auschwitz-Birkenau Krema II: Physical

There were four crematories at Birkenau, and in particular Kremas II and III still remain the principal sites where Germans allegedly implemented the "final solution" of exterminating European Jews during World War II. Here also the physical evidence of an alleged homicidal gas chamber is the most extant.

Interestingly, Kremas II and III performed cremation functions similar to those performed in other typical German labor camps, where, however, it is not claimed that extermination took place.

It is alleged that during a three-month period, May to July 1944, about 436,000 Hungarian Jews were gassed and cremated in Kremas II and III—12,000 Jews were allegedly gassed and cremated every day, and it is claimed there is available data and testimony to support these assertions.

Imagine organizing the physical gassing procedure for 12,000 persons a day. It was a three-step procedure:

1. From the railway ramp the Jews were herded into Kremas II and III mortuary, where they undressed;

2. From there they walked naked into the shower room to be gassed;

3. The bodies were then transported via a small flat-top lift [elevator] upstairs into the room where the five crematory ovens were ready to burn the bodies, all 12,000 of them.

A quick calculation about the daily numbers gassed indicates that it is technically impossible to gas 12,000 persons a day. Hence the urgent need to investigate such claims. Although a believer in the gassings, Dr. Norman Finkelstein put it clearly: "The challenge today is to restore the Nazi Holocaust as a rational subject of inquiry. Because Holocaust survivors are now revered as secular saints, one doesn't dare question them. Preposterous statements pass without comment." [5]

Revisionists need to have the freedom to research this matter without fear of having their livelihood destroyed through legal persecution that also often ends in an imposed prison sentence.

3.3 The legal battle—factual evidence becomes irrelevant

It is a fact that in all courts where "Holocaust" matters are litigated, physical proof and the testing of eyewitness evidence is not done. This is because in the Ernst Zündel 1984/5 and 1988 Toronto "Holocaust" trial, expert witnesses, for example Professor Raul Hilberg, could not support their claims under rigorous cross examination, as is the usual practice in a criminal matter where individuals are accused of murder. Hilberg stated that there was no Hitler "Final Solution" Order, and that the alleged homicidal gas chambers had never been scientifically investigated. Parallel with the Zündel case in 1988 we saw a Jerusalem court sentence Ivan Demjanjuk to death—but more of that later.

This admission that Revisionists would win their court cases if they had an opportunity to present their case, was a danger sign for "Holocaust" believers, and so from 1988 onward the legal persecution of "Holocaust deniers" focused on how to avoid proving in court the physical claims made by so-called survivors.This was done by diverting and subsuming "Holocaust" matters into the realm of racial hatred—an absurdity but an effective one.[7]

Also, it must be remembered that any blocking of inquiry by legal means has psychological implications for alleged victims and perpetrators alike because the result is ignorance about vital historical matters—and ignorance cannot be good for any mind.

There is nothing mysterious about Revisionism as such because Revisionism is a heuristic method that enables individuals to open themselves to, and to effectively process new information impulses. All thinking individuals are Revisionists.

3.4 The Five Crematoria at Auschwitz I and II: Kremas I-V

3.4.1 Basic facts

The crematorium at Auschwitz I was equipped with three double muffle ovens, i.e. each of the three cremation ovens had two compartments wherein a body could be placed. It was taken out of service in 1943 when the new crematories at

Auschwitz II were commissioned. It was then converted into an air raid shelter for the SS guards. After the war it was reconstructed by the Poles to make it look as if it had been functioning as a homicidal gas chamber.

It was claimed that about 15,000 Jews were gassed in Krema I. Up to 1996 this claim remained "authentic," but then "Holocaust" historians, professors Robert Jan van Pelt and Deborah Dwork, stated that mass killings in this crematorium never took place, and that the facilities were restructured to symbolically represent what was happening at Auschwitz II, Krema II in particular.[6]

3.4.2 A lesson from history—technological limits

We must bear in mind that throughout history technology has not only provided means but has also dictated limits. These technological limitations are absolute, and if historical conclusions can be based on them, they therefore become absolute too. For example, it would be quite easy to prove as genuine or a forgery a wartime diary that was written in ink. If an analysis of the ink was made and the result showed that the particular ink used to write the diary came on to the market only in 1950, for example, then we can safely conclude the diary is a forgery.

Likewise with any of the Holocaust claims where any number of technical problems arise. Professor Robert Faurisson, Fred Leuchter and Germar Rudolf, among others,[8] investigated the use of Zyklon-B gas, as claimed in the extermination theory. They concluded that most, if not all, of the reported evidence taken for granted by today's "Holocaust" historians, must be dismissed on grounds of the technical properties of the insecticide gas—Zyklon-B.

Another subject of a technical nature is the disposal of the alleged millions of corpses after prisoners had supposedly been gassed. NB: It is not disputed that prisoners were shot and otherwise killed.

3.4.3 Practical/technical problems—Krema II

Therefore, the practical and technical problem is basically a simple one. If victims were gassed and cremated, cremation facilities must have dealt with the proclaimed 6 million corpses. If one can calculate the total number of theoretically possible cremations on a technological basis, and in accordance with the relevant historical data, one simultaneously arrives at the maximum number of theoretically possible dead. For the present, the calculation shall be restricted to cremations in Krema II only, and the result will justify such an approach.

The term "Extermination Camp" as understood here refers to "Death Camps" and "Killing Centers" as listed by Raul Hilberg.[9]

It is interesting to note that "Holocaust" believer, Robert Jan van Pelt, uses a statement from former camp commandant, Rudolf Höß, made at the 1947 Krakow court hearing, that sheds light on the inherent problem of continuous crematoria use:

"After eight or ten hours of operation the crematoria were unfit for further use."[10]

The significance of his statement will become apparent when we look at the cremation problem.

Also, what is often not mentioned by "Holocaust" believers when talking about Auschwitz is that the hydrogenation and other chemical industries set up at the Auschwitz industrial complex to produce synthetic rubber, among other things, were contaminating the air with stench. A number of so-called eyewitnesses stated they could smell the homicidal gas chambers.[11]

However, the crematoria's ovens were built in such a way that the fumes escaping through the chimney were odorless, and no flames came out of the chimney, as many "Holocaust" survivors had reported.

3.4.4 Operation of cremation ovens—Krema II

Assuming a daily operation time of nine hours, we get per oven with three muffles each containing a corpse, the burning of three bodies per hour. This means that at Krema II one oven could cremate 9 x 3 corpses/h = 27 corpses per day. Thus, 27 x 5 ovens = 135 corpses per day. Add to that Krema III, the mirror image of Krema II, and we have a total of 135 x 2 = 270 corpses per day for Krema II and Krema III combined. [This assumes it takes one hour to cremate a human body—an extremely fast rate. Normally two to two and one-half hours are required in a World War II-era crematorium.—Ed.]

Kremas IV and V with eight muffles each = 8 x 9 = 72 x 2 is a total of 144 corpses per day.

Therefore, in theory, we have Auschwitz II's Kremas II to V cremating 270 + 144 = 414 corpses in total per day, providing of course that all four crematories worked continuously without breaking down or stopping for essential maintenance.

All crematories existed for a total of 2,367 days, but the actual operation time was 1,164 days, and it is highly unlikely that all of the ovens within the oven room were always in action.[12]

The stand-down time due to defects and repairs or idle time was about 55%.

Shortly after the end of the war, a Soviet investigating committee estimated and determined, without any further research, the figure of 4 million deaths at Auschwitz. Even though there were doubts about the accuracy of the estimate from the very beginning, it became a dogma when the figure was set in legal concrete through the staging of what were essentially show trials.[13]

3.4.5 Model Auschwitz-Birkenau—Krema II

Let's recall: Krema V was used for the prisoners that routinely died in Auschwitz I, Auschwitz II and in any of the 40 or so satellite camps, and whose corpses were collected daily. Krema IV was beyond repair and taken out of service, i.e. after being in service for only 50 days for all of 1943.

From May 15 to July 1944 about 12,000 mainly Hungarian prisoners in six trains arrived daily, approximately 400,000 prisoners in total. It was an awesome task: 12,000 daily arrivals had to be gassed and cremated mainly in Kremas II and III. Remember that Kremas II and III each had five ovens with 15 muffles thus giving each Krema a capacity of 135 corpses a day x 2 = 270 in total.

The 12,000 arrivals were distributed to Kremas II & III[15] which meant 6,000 gassings and cremations for each of the two crematories. However, the ovens in each Krema could only handle 135 corpses per day, so what happened to the remaining 5,865 persons for each crematorium? They could not be gassed nor could they be cremated as long as the first batch of gassed persons still occupied the gas chamber, something that would have taken about three weeks. I need not mention the problem of the first batch of prisoners getting into the undressing room where they had to wait for the gas chamber to be cleared of the gassed prisoners.

3.4.6 Air photos reveal no activity

Some definitive air photos taken during that period (shown below) show no unusual activity on the ground within the camp area. There is no smoke, no fires, and no people getting off the trains, going through that "selection"—to the right off to work, to the left immediate gassing—queuing up, waiting to enter the undressing room.[16]

3.5 Mortuary I, Krema II—problem with cremation time

The alleged gas chamber, 210m^2 in area, could hold between 2,000-3,000 victims as testified by Rudolf Höß and others for one gassing operation. But as the cremation ovens could only manage 135 corpses a day, it would have taken about three weeks uninterrupted operation to cremate all corpses piled up in the "gas chamber." The holocaust believers are aware of this number problem, and to overcome it they use for their calculations a round-the-clock operation of the ovens and a tripling of the number of corpses per muffle—as well as a shortening of the duration of the cremation time. And still the numbers and the duration time do not add up!

In March 2003 I watched my father's cremation and can attest that to this day the cremation of one corpse in a modern computer-driven gas operated oven, made in Sweden, takes between 70 and 80 minutes.

Also, human bones do not burn and need to be removed and crushed—time-consuming work. [No space is shown on the maps for a bone-crushing area.—Ed.]

Also, as did a number of Revisionists before me, in 1997 and 1999 I visited Auschwitz-Birkenau and proved to myself that the roof of Krema II's alleged "gas chamber" has no gas induction holes through which guards threw the Zyklon-B canisters containing the gas pellets.[17]

3.6 The 1972 Vienna Auschwitz Trial

From 18 January to 10 March 1972, former members of the SS, Walter Dejaco and Fritz Ertl, the two architects responsible for the design and construction of the crematoria in Auschwitz II, were put on trial in Vienna, Austria. During the trial, an expert report on the possible interpretation of the blueprints of the alleged gas chambers of Auschwitz II crematoria was presented to the court. The expert report concluded that the rooms in question could not have been gas chambers, nor could they have been converted into gas chambers. The defendants were acquitted on a technicality, and afterward the file "went missing," though a few Austrian lawyers have copies of the file.[18]

3.7 *The Rudolf Report, 1993:* Expert Report on Chemical and Technical Aspects of the 'Gas Chambers' of Auschwitz

Elaborating on Fred Leuchter's and Walter Lüftl's research, Germar Rudolf conducted research at Auschwitz II. He took masonry samples and had them tested for their cyanide contents at the renowned Max Planck Institute, Stuttgart. The analytic results confirmed earlier tests made of the samples:

1. Cyanide that reacts with masonry produces iron blue, a stain that is visible and stable for decades, if not for centuries. Weathering does not influence the cyanide concentration.

2. In the delousing/deinfestation chambers considerable traces of cyanide were found together with the tell-tale blue discoloration of the walls. This chemical process is still clearly visible on the outer walls of the Auschwitz II delousing chambers 5a/b, where to this day a deep blue stain is visible, indicating there is still a high concentration of cyanide present.

3. The walls of the "gas chambers" where the alleged mass gassings occurred do not reveal any markedly higher concentration of cyanide than found in any other randomly selected building.

Rudolf concluded that the the presence of HCN-hydrogen cyanide—(mg per kg tested buildings material) is close to **zero** in the alleged gas chamber Krema II and 1,050 mg/kg CN in the delousing and disinfection chambers, where Zyklon-B was actually used for disinfections.

The evidence is compelling: The formation of iron blue, visible by the deep blue color on the walls and ceilings, can be seen in the delousing and disinfections chambers 5 a/b, but the blue color is not present in the alleged gas chambers.

Iron cyanides are quite stable, and iron blue, or Prussian Blue, has been a commonly used blue pigment for over three centuries.[19]

3.8 Unreliable Eyewitness Reports

A consideration of eyewitness evidence suggests such evidence is highly unreliable. Most eyewitnesses to mass gassings have been totally discredited whenever their evidence has been properly tested in a court of law. The Hungarian pathologist at Auschwitz, Dr. Miklos Nyiszli, relates the following gassing he claims he witnessed at Krema II:

"The granulated substance fell in a lump to the bottom. The gas it produces escaped through the perforations, and within a few seconds filled the room in which the deportees were stacked. (15 persons/m^2) Within five minutes everybody was dead. For every convoy it was the same story. Red Cross cars brought the gas from the outside. There was never a stock of it in the crematorium. The precaution was scandalous, but still more scandalous was the fact that the gas was brought in a car bearing the insignia of the Red Cross. In order to be certain of their business the two gas-butchers waited another five minutes."[20]

It is almost ironic that witnesses who claimed they saw prisoners gassed in only a matter of minutes were ignorant of the fact that Zyklon-B gas pellets require an extended period of time and a certain temperature to start the process of exuding the gas. Thus when eyewitnesses make absurd claims, they are either ignorant of the physical facts or they are lying or both.

Germar Rudolf produced his definitive *The Rudolf Report* wherein he scientifically proves that gassing in homicidal gas chambers was not possible as claimed by witnesses, and as published in "Holocaust" literature. For example Dr. Nyiszli's eyewitness testimony is discredited because it would take 1-2 hours for the deadly Zyklon-B gas to be released, and after the gassing it would take some hours to ventilate the chamber before the door can be safely opened.

3.9 A sensation in May 2002

Upholders of "Holocaust" horror stories always attempt to counter what Revisionist researchers have to offer. The latest example of such exposés appeared in "The Number of Victims of Auschwitz, New Insights Due to New Findings in the Archives." Written by Fritjof Meyer, Editor-in-chief, *Der Spiegel*, and published in a relatively unknown specialist journal, *Osteuropa. Zeitschrift für Gegenwartsfragen des Ostens*, the article effectively de-commissions Auschwitz Krema II as a homicidal gassing center. All the chemical analysis work done by Leuchter, Rudolf, et al., suddenly becomes irrelevant as Meyer asserts that the gassings occurred in two outlying farmhouses, referred to as Bunker I and Bunker II.

The title of the article is significant in that it claims—almost 60 years after the event—new archival discoveries justify the author's conclusions. Those new discoveries are, of course, nothing new for Revisionists. The main points extracted from the article are:

1. Soviet war propaganda generated the 4 million death figure.
2. The first Holocaust historian, Gerald Reitlinger, stated the 1 million death figure, but latest research indicates it should be half a million. Of those 350,000 were gassed.
3. There were 313,866 cremations at Auschwitz-Birkenau.
4. The use of mortuaries as gas chambers in March/April 1943 failed because of ventilation problems.
5. The genocide occurred in two farmhouses, also called Bunker I and Bunker II. 350,000 were gassed in Bunker II within a two-year period.[21]

Yet again, here we have an example by a non-Revisionist historian attempting to keep ahead of Revisionist exposure of the gigantic Holocaust lie—the story keeps on changing.

But as always, although the total Auschwitz death figure has been reduced from 4 million, then to 1-1.5 million, and now to half a million, the 6 million death figure remains a constant. Why? Something just doesn't add up.

Meanwhile imprisoned German Revisionists cannot hope to gain relief from their imprisonment because of the specific "Holocaust" law currently enforced in Germany. A judge will not consider this new Meyer information as relevant to the prosecution because truth is no defense. The fact that the accused is before the court is proof enough of his guilt, and what remains for the accused to do is to show contrition and remorse for having dared to doubt the "Holocaust." This will then influence the length of the imposed prison term—physical factual truths do not influence the judge's decision.

3.10 Religious significance of the 6 million

After the 1988 Zündel trial the plaques, which Pope John Paul II blessed in 1979, noting 4 million dead, were removed and a few years later replaced by plaques listing about 1.5 million, which Pope Benedict XVI has also now blessed.

However, such reductions do not influence the overall SIX MILLION number that is never reduced because it has religious significance, as pointed out by Margaret Stucki in the book she authored as Ben Weintraub (with Robert L. Brock): *The Holocaust Dogma of Judaism: Keystone of the New World Order*[22]—how prophecy fulfillment demands 6 million.

4. TREBLINKA

4.1 Brief history

Treblinka consisted of two concentration camps, Treblinka I, a labor camp, and Treblinka II, the alleged "pure extermination" camp located about 80 km northeast of Warsaw, Poland. The camp model is scaled 1:250, and excludes the four hectare living quarters situated at the northern boundary. In September 1943 the camp was dismantled and turned into a farm. The model[23] was built on information obtained from a number of sources. Bearing in mind how the gassing stories keep on changing, it may safely be assumed that at least some of the information about this camp could have been fabricated with hindsight so as to synchronize, to match, the claims made by survivors of other camps, such as Belzec.[24]

Noted German historian, Ernst Nolte, reminds us that we need constantly to bear in mind how any standard "Holocaust-Shoah" literature omits all evidence likely to be critical of the dogmatic and legally sanctioned version of events.[25]

Treblinka II was established in July 1942 and abandoned in September 1943, so it was operational for only 14 months. During this time, however, it is claimed that in total about 870,000 persons were sent to Treblinka, mainly Jews from the Warsaw Ghetto. Witnesses testified that about two to three trains arrived per day containing 6,000-7,000 persons in each train in 60 cattle wagons, an average of 16,000 persons. They were all gassed, then buried in mass graves near the alleged gas chambers.

Specifically, in a10-week period, from July 22 to October 1942, about 700,000 prisoners were murdered in the three rooms of the so-called "little gas house," measuring 4m x 4m each, an area about the size of a medium bedroom. A fourth room in the building housed the Diesel engine taken from a

captured Russian tank. [26]

Between 250-300 persons, an average of 275, were forced into those rooms, i.e., 18 per m^2. At one "sitting" a total of 825 died after 30-40 minutes exposure to the Diesel fumes, making it 58,330 persons a week or 8,330 a day. The bodies were then carried by stretcher for about 200 meters to the mass graves located in the southeast corner of the camp.

According to eyewitness evidence, in matters of what is alleged to have occurred in the concentration camps, German logic is always difficult to follow. After the murder of about 700,000 persons it is said that another, much larger gas house was built in October 1942, comprising 10 gas chambers measuring 8 m x 4 m each room, 320 m^2, with a capacity of 700 persons per room or a total of 7,000 persons, i.e., 22 persons per m^2. All this, of course, also with one only Russian tank Diesel motor. Both gas houses with a capacity of 320m^2 plus 48 m^2, a total of 368 m^2 were used to exterminate the remaining 170,000 persons, an efficiency of 3.5% between November 42 and April 43. Hence, there was no need for the new and larger gas house.[27]

Ten months after the gassings began in April 1943, the bodies were exhumed and cremated, all within 122 days, just four months for the purpose of eliminating the evidence of the crime. The cremation was done on two separate grills, made from railway tracks, measuring 30m in length, 3m wide and about 700 mm above ground.[28]

4.2 Official investigations of the Treblinka campsite in 1945—nothing there!

During November 1945, in preparation for the Nuremberg trial—the International Military Tribunal, IMT—the Polish magistrate of the district court in Siedlce, guided by eyewitness testimony of the alleged atrocities committed, ordered an exploration of the former Treblinka II camp. The Polish commission attempted to unearth physical evidence of the alleged crime because it did not trust the survivors' stories, especially the claim that 3,500,000 were killed there.

As with the Auschwitz claim this number was an invention of Soviet wartime propaganda. The Jewish chairman of the Siedlce District Court, J. Szlebzak, together with the help of about 30 laborers, personally supervised the forensic exploration and excavation.

Witnessing the investigations were four former inmates of Treblinka: S. Rajzman, T. Crimberg, S. Friedman and M. Mittelberg. It was their task to indicate the location of the buildings, which they claimed they had seen operating for a whole year, and which had been dismantled two years before the commission began its work.

4.21 A shot to the head

Survivors had stated that 50,000 people who were unable to walk to the "gas chambers" were allegedly executed by a shot to the head in the hospital pit. Forensic exploration found only a few small personal articles belonging to the allegedly shot victims, such as a few small foreign coins, but failed to find any human bones or any of the 50,000 alleged execution bullets or spent cartridges.

Neither could it locate Treblinka's two gas houses, the largest stone buildings in the district built in the two-hectare upper camp extermination area. Long and deep trenches, running in a north-south direction, were dug, but nothing was found.

The Polish judge even had the area surveyed, which confirmed that the total camp area was 13.45 ha, while Yitshak Arad had claimed it was 24 ha.[29] The commission judge, and also later Professor Faurisson, did find that the Poles bought additional land on the south side from local farmers to increase the area.

The investigation report, signed by both judge and state prosecutor, confirmed that no mass graves were found nor any traces of foundations or buildings. The judge's report became document URSS-344, submitted by the Soviets to the IMT.

Once again, as is so common with all the "Holocaust" stories, on an original campsite the fabricated story received a physical reality of its own so as to justify the propaganda claim that over 3 million persons were gassed at Treblinka.[30]

4.3 Eyewitness confusion—steaming or gassing?

Shortly after the war Treblinka eyewitnesses testified that Jews were killed by hot water steam, or pumping out the air inside the room to create a vacuum, and even describing a hot water boiler installation inside the alleged gas chamber. For example, according to a 1944 eyewitness account compiled by the OSS, the principal U.S. intelligence agency, Jews at Treblinka "were in general killed by steam and not by gas as had been at first suspected."[31] However, a realistic interpretation is that because the walls and floors of those rooms were tiled, they could have been used for disinfections and bathing purposes.[32]

It is only later that the "Holocaust" literature changed the murder weapon to a Diesel motor, thereby offering a more convincing argument than the hot steam thesis, thereby bringing it in line with the Belzec and Sobibor camps where Diesel exhaust was also claimed to be the murder weapon.

At the main Nuremberg trial of 1945-1946, two conflicting stories were given: steaming and gassing. Former Treblinka prisoner Samuel Rajzman testified that Jews were killed there in gas chambers. To confuse matters still more, a few months earlier Rajzman claimed that during the time he was in Treblinka, Jews were "suffocated to death" with a machine that pumped air out of death chambers to suffocate the victims.

American prosecutors at the main Nuremberg trial supported the steam story. As proof, a Polish government report of December 5, 1945, was submitted as prosecution exhibit USA-293. It charged that Jews were killed at the camp "by suffocating them in steam-filled chambers." This report, which says nothing about poison gas killings, was published in the official Nuremberg trial record as document PS-3311, and an Ameri-

can prosecutor quoted from this report during his address to the tribunal on December 14, 1945.

The work of the American Diesel exhaust expert, Friedrich P. Berg, clearly supports research that people cannot be killed with Diesel exhaust fumes as claimed by eyewitnesses.[33] Interestingly but not surprisingly, the Diesel engine story as told by "eyewitnesses" is still propagated by "Holocaust" believers.[34]

4.4 The burial and excavation problem

As incredible as the Diesel exhaust story sounds, it gets worse with the Düsseldorf court's finding about the burial site of the 870,000 victims in the southeastern corner of the camp. The mass graves, as seen on the scale model, could only have accommodated about 200,000 bodies, but "Holocaust" historians claim 870,000 bodies were buried there.

The excavation story, first for body burial, then for exhumation, is physically impossible to carry out. German political scientist Udo Walendy puts the problem into context when he reminds us that supposedly only a few people managed to perpetrate the extermination.[35]

Treblinka is, in fact, the most fitting landmark for mass killing allegations leveled against Germans, a mirage of a multimillion genocide in gas chambers, of which not the slightest documentary or material trace exists and about which we would know nothing without the testimony of a handful of "eyewitnesses." As stated in my introduction, that millions of people died and suffered horribly during World War II is, of course, irrefutable and cannot be denied.

4.5 Treblinka—legal significance

The "Ivan the Terrible" trial of John Demjanjuk in Jerusalem was the final attempt to set the gassing story into legal concrete—and it failed, but that is not for want of trying by those who are obsessed with persecuting so-called "Nazi war criminals."

The persecution of John Demjanjuk is not an isolated case but it is one that has been taken to the extreme limit of absurdity by holding the trial in Israel, a country that did not even exist at the time the alleged crime was committed. Earlier, of course, we had during the early 1960s the trial of Adolf Eichmann in Jerusalem. Similar cases of persecuting former Eastern Europeans who "collaborated" with the Germans during World War II were also in vogue in Western democracies during the early 1990s. For example in Australia such trials failed because eyewitness evidence was so unreliable and so obviously fabricated that judges could not continue with the prosecution.

It is seriously different in the U.S., where a powerful Zionist lobby has infiltrated the judiciary. This helps to explain why the Demjanjuk persecution has lasted for over two decades, and why the U.S. authorities complied with Jewish pressure and deported from its territory to Germany both Germar Rudolf and Ernst Zündel, the latter via Canada.

John Demjanjuk was deported from the U.S.A. to Israel in 1986, and after a trial that saw one of his defense counsels murdered and another blinded with acid, on April 25, 1988 he was sentenced to death by a Jerusalem court. Upon appeal, and with the help of a U.S. Congressman from Ohio, Jim Traficant, it was found he was not "Ivan the Terrible." In September 1993 he was returned to the U.S.A. But the persecution by U.S.-based Jews of former Axis members continues to this day. Of course, the injustice is not compensated, and Demjanjuk has not been compensated for any of his suffering, neither by Israel nor by the U.S.A., which permitted him to be extradited in the first place. Witness testimony turned out to be pure fabrication—imagine, witnesses stated that this Ukrainian camp guard was standing outside the Treblinka gas chamber as the victims walked into it, cutting off women's breasts in the process. Jürgen Graf and Carlo Mattogno extensively deal with this matter in their 2004 book: *Treblinka: Extermination Camp or Transit Camp?*[36] [Note: As we go to press, the elderly and sickly Demjanjuk has been extradited to Germany and is fighting or his life again.—Ed.]

Contrast this with the irrefutable suffering of the millions of people during World War II that is fully documented, physically and in writing. Just consider: go to Hiroshima, Dresden, Hamburg, Pforzheim, Stuttgart et al., and you will still see physical evidence of the ferocious battles that engulfed the residents in those cities, and if you are lucky, you may still meet some of the survivors of this real Holocaust —while the gassing stories reveal themselves to be mere puffery.

4.6 Richard Krege's Research—as yet unpublished.

5. CONCLUSION

1. As stated in the introduction, it is not possible in the available time to present a detailed report on an issue such as the alleged "Holocaust" murder weapon. Yet even a limited discussion of the gassing claims indicates the gassing stories to be mere puffery—the product of a feverish, pathological mind filled with pure hatred, mostly directed against Germans and anything German, and greed, and if not that, then certainly the product of an appalling state of ignorance of natural and chemical processes.

2. In my talk I tried to present a brief overview of the homicidal gas chamber thesis as it applies to Auschwitz and Treblinka concentration camps, and with the help of a model show that technically the claims made by "Holocaust" believers about the mass gassings and burnings are a physical impossibility.

3. This fact alone justifies the Iranian President Dr. Mahmoud Ahmadinejad's aim in holding the conference, to urge historians and scientists to investigate the whole "Holocaust-Shoah" matter in a rational way without fear or favor. The urgency is there because the "Holocaust" has distorted our understanding of world history and brought injustice and unimaginable suffering to the Palestinians.

6. ENDNOTES

[1.] I would like to thank the many Revisionists around the world who have supported my personal work at Adelaide Institute. There are too many to list, but I mention from Australia Mrs. Olga Scully, Lila McIntosh, Mohammed Hegazi, Peter Rackemann, John Brown, James McGregor, Peter Hartung of *Australia Free Press*, David Brockschmidt, and all the many Adelaide Institute supporters who have enabled me to continue this work full-time since 1994. A thank you to John Bennett of the Australian Civil Liberties Union who in 1979 lit the Revisionist torch in Australia by sending free copies of Arthur Butz's classic, *The Hoax of the Twentieth Century*, literally to hundreds of public figures. Later, during my 1999 imprisonment at Mannheim, John organized the defense fund for me. Another thank you to courageous Christopher Steele for launching the first exposé of the Auschwitz gas-chamber myth at Adelaide's Constitutional Museum in 1983, after having received a copy of the Butz book from Werner Fischer. However, had it not been for American Willis Carto's pioneering work in publishing in 1969 *The Myth of the Six Million*, and founding in 1979 the Institute for Historical Review in California onto whose editorial advisory board Carto invited John Bennett, among others, we would not have been able to view Revisionist work from almost a continuous half-century perspective. Needless to say that Frenchman Paul Rassinier was one of a number of earlier Revisionists who in isolation did pioneering work, and I think of Dr. Wilhelm Stäglich who symbolizes the solitary nature of Revisionist work. Revisionists, in essence, are individuals who mostly work alone, in some collaboration, but rarely in a mass movement. For that their thinking is way ahead of the prevailing orthodoxy, which has little tolerance when it comes to enduring personal discomfort while pursuing an ideal, in this instance the search for truth in history.

My special thanks go to Jupp, a retired construction engineer, and a former member of the Australian Institute of Engineers, who built the scale models of the alleged homicidal gas chambers at Auschwitz-Birkenau and at Treblinka concentration camps. Jupp's models clearly illustrate the factually absurd nature of the homicidal gassing claims.

[2.] On 20 July 1994 Australia's ABC TV *Lateline* program screened wherein "Holocaust" matters were canvassed in some detail by presenter Paul Barry and guests Dr. Bill Leadbetter, Genocide Studies, Macquarie University, Sydney, and Professor Deborah Lipstadt, Emory University. Atlanta. Among other things Paul Barry canvassed the following with Lipstadt:

Paul Barry: "Just tell me briefly, how overwhelming, in your view, well not just in your view, how overwhelming is the evidence of the Holocaust?"

1. Deborah Lipstadt: It's so overwhelming that the facts are just beyond belief and beyond question. We have in the United States alone ... in the National Archives, 28,000 linear feet of files on the activities of the deniers, I'm sorry, of the SS. So for the deniers to say that this didn't happen—but that documentation what the survivors provide is exceptionally important documentation, and the bystanders provide important documentation. The Poles who watched trains go into the camps, day after day, and come out empty, full of people, and come out empty, who knew exactly what was going on. Our best witnesses, our best source, are the perpetrators. The documentation that they left us, lists of people who were killed. They left us plans for the gas chambers, and of course the perpetrators. The perpetrators say 'I did it' in interviews, just saying 'I did it' in trials. They say 'I did it' in interviews and on other occasions and in other contexts."

2. On "Holocaust" deniers: "[They] are a lunatic fringe. these people are consumed and motivated by hate. Truth doesn't enter into their equation at all, it's hate. . . . For me it's not an issue of free speech [but] an issue of providing them a platform. When you have a denier—what they say is absolute rubbish—do you give them a forum, invite them into your universities when what they're saying is the equivalent of "the Earth is flat" or "Elvis Presley is alive and well," or "there was no slavery." ... [Will not debate them] I won't dignify them by making them sound like another side, that someone would sit and say, well, here's one side, Deborah Lipstadt is a better debater but maybe there's some truth to what the other side said. . . . I can ridicule them easily. I can demolish what they said on the clip [Geoff Muirden] that there were no plans, that there are millions of survivors, the fact that there were survivors means the Holocaust didn't happen implies everything the Nazis did they accomplished. Well, the Nazis set out to win World War II. They lost the war, so ipso facto, they didn't accomplish everything they wanted. I wouldn't be afraid of taking them on, face to face. The reason I don't is I don't want to dignify them as another side. You wouldn't ask someone who is an astronomy expert to come in and debate whether the world is flat or whether the world is round. . . . The other reason is that they lie, they pull things out of context."

3. On gas chamber evidence: "The evidence is overwhelming. First of all we have the plans, the architectural plans for converting the buildings to gas chambers. ... We have work orders from the firm building the gas chambers in Auschwitz, to the suppliers 'Please send us gas-tight doors, send us a door, we need to manufacture a door with a peep-hole.' The deniers claim these were delousing chambers solely to get rid of the lice in the clothing. Why would you need a peep-hole, to see when the clothes stopped moving? 'Send us a handle for a gas-tight door'—all sorts of references which could only be used for gas chambers. And coming out of Moscow now, the archives in Moscow are even more detailed. One of the reasons the Moscow archives has all this information is that Auschwitz was liberated by the Russians and they picked up the archives, and those archives have sat in Moscow for the past years. I want to make another point that is equally important. The deniers like to say that all these things are forged. They'll look at these plans and say these are forged. The list of people, names, thousands of names killed, is all forgery. And then they'll go ahead and say, David Irving likes to do this, 'show me the one piece of paper that says I, Adolf Hitler hereby order the extermination of the Jews, signed Adolf Hitler, then I'll believe the Holocaust happened.' 'I'd like to ask them if the hoaxers, so-called hoaxers, and they're the Jews, were able to forge all this information with the help of the Allies and planted it in the archives, why don't they just forge that one piece of paper that says, I, Adolf Hitler, hereby order the extermination of the Jews, and that'll settle the argument. Clearly that piece of paper won't be found because that's not how the Nazis operated. But again the fallacy of their argument is really quite evident if you just think about it a little bit."

4. On deniers a danger: "What I'd like to say it that ... the deniers are not a clear and present danger. They're a clear and future danger. It's when there won't be people around, as I said earlier, who say, "I saw this. This is what happened to me," that it'll be much easier to ply their wares, and that's what they're looking for a day down the road, which is one reason they target the college campus to get the younger people, and these are people who are tenacious. They are haters, and haters, whether they're hating Jews or hating racial minorities, or hating whatever, haters are tenacious in their hatred and truth is very fragile."

Bill Leadbetter: The Holocaust deniers are ideologically motivated: **i.** They are anti-Semites; **ii.** They don't want to give Jews the moral legitimacy they get from being victims of the Holocaust; **iii.** Deniers have a political agenda—Nazism is a good thing but is negated by the Holocaust. **iv.** The 20th century has been a century of holocausts.

Also featured in the introduction was a clip of Professor Robert Jan van Pelt showing the existence of air ventilation ducts for "the gas chamber," something Fritjof Meyer expressly, and wisely, now discounts, i.e. eight years later —see Footnote 21. The fact is that German law prescribed strict regulations governing mortuaries and their ventilation systems.

[3.] Any internet search engine will reveal the existence of extensive propaganda material on Auschwitz, with German media outlets at the forefront linking any current political issue with the alleged Auschwitz "extermination" camp. For example, on 25 October 2006, the email service of the tagesschau.de ran an article about a Holocaust exhibition at German railway stations, and how the transport minister, Wolfgang Tiefensee, is conflicting with the director of the DB—German Railways—Hartmut Mehdorn, who

opposes such an exhibition. The internet website contains various links, including, *Auschwitz: Das präzedenzlose Verbrechen*—"Auschwitz, the crime without precedent," where is presented the usual unsubstantiated rubbish about Germany's cruelty and "break with civilization." The Iranian president is also mentioned by name and as is usual in German and Zionist-controlled media outlets, his statements are distorted and falsified. For example, the president does not "deny" the Holocaust as such, i.e. he does not believe that the murder of Europe's Jews is a myth. He has asked this issue to be investigated because things have been mythologized. (www.tagesschau.de/aktuell/meldungen10,1185); the Revisionist Forum (http://forum.codoh.com/) invites individuals to participate in a lively exchange of views, something that Holocaust dogmatists such as Professor Deborah Lipstadt vehemently oppose because for her "there is no debate on the Holocaust." See DVD of her appearance on ABC TV *Lateline*, 20 July 1994.

[4.] The other camps are Treblinka, Belzec, Sobibor, Chelmno, Majdanek, and there is also the alleged "auxiliary extermination camp" Stutthoff, near Danzig in western Prussia.

It is customary to refer to the Auschwitz Stammlager—base camp—as Auschwitz I, and to Auschwitz-Birkenau as Auschwitz II, while the cremation facility at Auschwitz I is referred to as Krema I and for Auschwitz II, as Kremas II, III, IV and V. Auschwitz-Monowitz is referred to as Auschwitz III, where the Buna synthetic rubber plant was situated.

[5.] Norman Finkelstein: *The Holocaust Industry. Reflections on the Exploitation of Jewish Suffering*; also *The New Statement*, London, November 20, 2000. Finkelstein is critical of the economic exploitation of so-called "Holocaust" survivors who generally never received much from the massive reparation claims paid to world Jewish organizations, but he does not extend his criticism to the factuality of the actual "6 million murdered" claim. Such a claim is simplistic and it does not amaze that it has succeeded until the present. For example, the gassing claim begins with a basic factual truth: Zyklon-B gas was used in concentration camps for disinfection purposes. From this fact the story begins to be exaggerated by recounting personal suffering of individuals—which is also a fact, ending in distortions and wild imaginings and fabrications to outright lying. For example, deaths occurred in the camps, especially during the final stages of the war when Allied saturation bombing destroyed Germany's supply lines. We know from the recent Iraq invasion how devastating such bombing can be to the fabric of social and economic order. The motto at the Auschwitz entrance—*Arbeit Macht Frei* (work liberates)—has also been twisted and perverted to support claims of cruelty, slave labor, sadistic murders and Germany's inhumanity towards its wartime prison populations. The equivalent of this motto in English is "idle hands invite the devil." During and post World War II the USA, Australia and other countries had an extensive concentration camp program. The Rhein Wiesen in Germany comes to mind here where the Allies starved hundreds of thousands of German soldiers to death. Naturally it is in the Allies' interest to deflect from their crimes perpetrated upon the German people, and the "Holocaust" lies to this day serve to deflect from an analysis of such crimes. All means are used to hold on to these lies, for example the current Revisionists before German courts cannot defend themselves because of the legal principle of *Offenkundigkeit*—"judicial notice," whereby the actual physical issues are not canvassed and tested for truth-content in any trial. The "Holocaust" happened, and so matters do not have to be re-tested in court. In fact, doing such testing will merely prove that an accused is an *Überzeugungstäter*—a convinced perpetrator, and any verdict in favor of the accused would then set a precedent, which would have ramifications on those thousands of earlier successful prosecutions. The German legal system is indeed in a bind—and so now we witness it moving inexorably into decline as decisions become more abstract and absurd, all for the sake of upholding the "Holocaust" lies.

[6.] Barbara Kulaszka, ed., *Did Six Million Really Die? Report on the Evidence in the Canadian "False News" Trial of Ernst Zündel, 1988*, Samisdat Publishers, Toronto, 1992. Alan M. Dershowitz: *The Vanishing American Jew. In Search of Jewish Identity for the Next Century*. 1997 ISBN 0-316-18133-1. Dershowitz states quite specifically that an actual investigation of eyewitness claims must not be aired in court because the 1988 Zündel trial showed the Revisionists would win the factual argument. Imagine, had we not had the 1988 Zündel trial, then the four million Auschwitz deaths toll would still be on those 20 plaques at Auschwitz-Birkenau, which were removed and re-appeared some years later with the figure 1-1.5 million deaths.

[7.] Robert Jan van Pelt and Deborah Dwork: *Auschwitz. From 1270 to the Present*, 1996, state at p.363-64, that Krema I was merely a symbolic representation of what actually happened at the Birkenau "homicidal gas chambers," in effect de-commissioning Krema I as a homicidal gas chamber. During my 1997 and 1999 visits to Auschwitz, tourists were still being told Auschwitz-Stammlager, Krema I, was a "homicidal gas chamber." For statements that Krema I is still a gas chamber, see: 2.01 "Disparities in Hydrocyanic Compound Levels" at http://www.shamash.org/holocaust/denial/ answers.txt.

[8.] Prof. Arthur Butz, in his 1976 published classic—now 3rd edition by TDP, 2003—*The Hoax of the Twentieth Century*, reasoned without visiting the camp that Auschwitz was a labor and transit camp; *The Leuchter Report*, 1988 and *The Rudolf Report*, 1993, confirm that no Zyklon-B residue was to be found in the alleged homicidal gas chambers. But as in the Treblinka case below, the Jupp model shows, without a chemical analysis, that it was physically impossible to gas and cremate the number of bodies claimed by the orthodox Auschwitz story. Hence the reduction of alleged killed at Auschwitz after the 1988 Ernst Zündel Toronto trial from 4 million to 1-1.5 million—but still the claim persists that the total number of Jews killed remains at six million! In her 1995 published book, *The Holocaust Dogma of Judaism: Keystone of the New World Order*, Margaret Stucki, writing under the pseudonym Ben Weintraub, explains how the 6 million is a magic Kabbalistic number, which has incorporated the "Holocaust" into Judaism, thereby giving it absolute religious significance. Unrelated, but perhaps of interest to those who are looking for overarching principles in internationalist human endeavor, is the world quest to enshrine climate change in law. A first analysis of such mindset is found in Smith, J. and Shearman, D.: *Climate Change Litigation. Analyzing the law, scientific evidence & impacts on the environment, health & property*, Presidian, Adelaide, 2006.

[9.] Raul Hilberg: *The Destruction of the European Jews*, 1961.

[10.] Robert Jan van Pelt, *The Pelt Report*, David Irving's defamation action against Deborah Lipstadt, London, 2000.

[11.] Former Adelaide resident now living in Melbourne, Australia, "Holocaust" survivor, Fred Steiner, in 1994 stated at a public meeting at the University of Adelaide: "I did not see the gas chambers, but I could smell them." The huge industrial complex that was Auschwitz generated smells, beginning with tannery smells, and those generated by the large Buna synthetic rubber production facilities. Such eyewitness (or in this case "nose-witness") evidence as the above is worthless, and when such witnesses are advised they need more to prove their allegations that gassings occurred at Auschwitz, they usually play on hurt feelings—and then the discussion is terminated, sometimes followed by a threat that "legal action will follow this confrontation" because the memory of the dead has been defiled.

[12.] Carlo Mattogno & France Deana, *Operation of the Crematoria at Birkenau*; total cremations—section 5.3.

[13.] Soviet War Crimes report on Auschwitz IMT at Nuremberg 1945, document USSR-008.

[14.] Professor Reza Khaji responded to the allegation made in the news item that Iranian universities are recruiting grounds for suicide bombers, and here is the email correspondence on the matter:

Director of Television
Australian Broadcasting Corporation
ABC Ultimo Center
700 Harris Street
Ultimo 2007
Network TV (02) 8333 1500
Network TV Fax (02) 8333 3055

Dear Sir or Madam,

As a Professor of Political Science at the University of Ferdowsi in Mashhad, Iran, I wish to hereby lodge an official complaint regarding the broadcast of the *Lateline* program on Australian Broadcasting Corporation Television on the 21st February 2006. During this program it was stated in a story by the reporter Mr. Tom Iggelton [sic; Iggulden] that he [Dr. Töben] will be taking the model with him on what he describes as an academic tour of Iran where he will be speaking at universities recently accused of being recruiting grounds for suicide bombers.

We were only recently made aware of this statement from the transcript at this website address: www.abc.net.au/lateline/content/2006/s1575325.htm.

Both staff and students feel very much insulted and offended to be slurred in this manner and request a written explanation from the management of the ABC to explain this officially published statement. On behalf of the University of Ferdowsi, and indeed all Iranian universities, I would also request of you to disclose the source(s) on which this statement is based to allow us to mount a defense against such an accusation. We would appreciate your addressing this matter as soon as possible in order to have it resolved.

Sincerely,
Dr. Reza Khaji
Faculty of Political Science
University of Ferdowsi
Mashhad
IRAN

* * *

Dear Dr. Kahji:

Thank you for your email of 1 August 2006, regarding the *Lateline* story about the visit of Dr. Töben to Iran.

It is important to understand that the reference to "suicide bombers" being recruited from Iranian universities was made by Dr. Töben himself. It is not the view of the ABC. The ABC has a responsibility to report events in an accurate manner, and it has accurately reported the claims of Dr. Töben in this report.

Dr. Töben, as you may be aware, is a controversial academic who was imprisoned in Germany in 1999 for denying the Holocaust.

The reporting of his remarks are no different to the reporting of the views of other notable and controversial figures whose ideas the ABC does not share. For example—remarks about Israel by President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, also included in this report.

The reporter, Tom Iggulden, has advised he would be very interested in any information you have regarding Mr. Töben's visits to Iran and his activities while there. He said he would be particularly interested in any video footage of his visit that you may be aware of so that we might follow Dr. Töben's activities. Mr. Iggulden has expressed a strong desire to challenge Dr. Töben's claims in a follow-up story and, to that end, we are pleased that you are now in contact with the ABC to provide a rebuttal of Dr. Töben's allegations.

Yours sincerely,
Kieran Doyle
Senior Liaison Officer, Audience and Consumer Affairs
ABC TV, GPO Box 9994
Sydney, 2001, Australia

[15.] Adolf Eichmann's memoirs and interrogation at the 1961 Jerusalem Trail stated that about 12,000 Jews were sent to the Auschwitz gas chambers daily, Major Walsh, IMT III document 3311—PS.

[16.] U.S. Air Force air photos surveillance: May 31, 1944 and August 25, 1944. In John Ball, *Air Photo Evidence*, Ball Resource Services Ltd. Delta/Canada, evidence is presented that proves how forgers had been at work on such photos to suggest there were gas insertion holes in the roof of Krema I—and Krema II.

[17.] Germar Rudolf, *The Rudolf Report*, p. 113; section 5.4.1.2.8; Professor Robert Faurisson's *No Holes, No Holocaust* still remains valid. Interestingly, during my 8 and 10 November 1999 trial at Mannheim, public prosecutor Hans-Heiko Klein mentioned "two gas induction holes at Krema II." During my conversation with him in his office just prior to my arrest on 8 April 1999 I had mentioned that there was a new sign at Krema II where the four gas induction holes had been placed in a single line at the edge of the roof.

[18.] Robert Jan van Pelt in *The Pelt Report*, *op. cit.* (note 66), p. 135 n. 59: 20 Vr 3806/64 and 27 C Vr 3806/64). Austrian engineer Walter Lüftl confirmed this in his *Lüftl Report*— www.ihr.org/jhr/v12/v12p391_Luftl.html.

[19.] Section 1.2, p 15, *The Rudolf Report*—cyanide gas continues to evaporate slowly from moist objects for hours and days, involving a permanent environmental hazard where sufficient ventilation cannot be ensured. C.f. with Markiewicz, et al. "Expert Opinion: An official Polish report on the Auschwitz 'gas chambers,' " in *Journal of Historical Review*, 11(2), 1991. This report failed to discredit Rudolf's findings that Zyklon-B is not subject to weathering. Germar Rudolf was hunted all over the world and while together with his U.S. wife visiting Immigration at Chicago was arrested on 19 October 2005. Then on 14 November 2005 he was deported by U.S. officials to Germany, where he was immediately sent to Stammheim Prison, Stuttgart, to serve the 14-month sentence imposed on him in 1995 for the scientific conclusions he had reached in his research, namely that gassing with Zyklon-B under the described circumstances is for scientific reasons and on account of laws of nature not possible. His new trial for publishing Revisionist material on the internet began at Mannheim on 14 November 2006.

[20.] Dr. M. Nyiszli, the pathologist at Birkenau Krema II, in his book: *Jenseits der Menschlichkeit*. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1992. Translation—Beyond Humanity. Also, *Rudolf Report,* section 4.5.9.

[21.] Fritjof Meyer, "The Number of Victims of Auschwitz. New Insights Due to New Findings in the Archives." *Osteuropa*, May 2002, ISSN 0030-6428—translation by Markus Haverkamp (www.vho.org/GB/c/Meyer.html). An important excerpt follows:

"In 1945 the Soviet investigative committee counted 4 million victims of the National Socialist labor and extermination camp Auschwitz-Birkenau—a product of war propaganda. How many people indeed fell victim to this unique mass murder could only be estimated up until now. The first Holocaust historian, Gerald Reitlinger, reckoned 1 million; the latest research estimates several hundred thousand less. Two new documents on the capacity of the crematoria now confirm the extant documents on the internments into the camp. With this, the dimensions of this break with civilization at last move into the realm of the imaginable and thus only now become a convincing portent for future generations.

"A key document, which gives information about the capacity of the crematoria of Auschwitz-Birkenau, has now been found. Simultaneously to the length of time for which these were in use, a statement by Rudolf Höß has come to light. In connection with the extant documents, which have to a large extent been ignored, concerning themselves with those who were interned into this camp, it is now possible to calculate more accurately how many people were murdered in Auschwitz. To indicate it in advance: Half a million fell victim to the genocide; 350,000 of those were gassed.

"Of course the crematoria were not in service permanently, but often broke down. The crematorium II, which had been taken into service on 15 March 1943, was already damaged after nine days, and the repair work only 'neared completion' on 18 July. The repair of 20 oven doors of the two big crematoria was ordered on 3 April 1944 and completed only on 17 October. The chimney of crematorium III, which had been in working order since 22 March, already showed cracks on 3 April and was unusable by mid May. After the war, the commandant of the camp, Rudolf Höß, reported: 'After a short while, Crematorium III totally broke down and was later not at all used. IV [taken into service on 4 April 1943, F. M.] had to be shut down repeatedly as the chimneys or ovens were burnt out after a short time in service of four to six weeks'; this gives a working time of 509 days for I, 462 days for II, only

50 days for III and 309 days for IV, thus 971 days in 15 muffles and 359 days in 8 muffles.

"Professor van Pelt now delivers the second surprising piece of information when he quotes a Höß statement made during cross-examination before the Cracow court in 1947: 'After eight or 10 hours of operation the crematoria were unfit for further use. It was impossible to operate them continuously.'

"With the average value of this detail, i.e. nine hours daily operating time, we get with three bodies per muffle 18 cremations daily, in Kremas I & II thus 270, together 540; in Kremas III & IV, 144 each, together 288, therefore a total of 828 per day. The conclusion is simple: during the 971 days of operation, 262,170 bodies in total could be cremated in Kremas I & II; in Kremas III & IV in 359 days a total of 51,696. This makes it a grand total of 313,866 corpses cremated at Birkenau.

"I cannot enter into the details here that the extant written evidence, namely documents about a refit of crematoria buildings which were originally not for such a purpose into 'gas cellars.' Chutes (introduction holes) for throwing the gas in and gas as well as the relevant eyewitness statements, rather point towards attempts in March/April 1943 to use the mortuaries for the mass murders, after the crematoria were completed in the early summer of 1943. This obviously failed, because the ventilation was counter-productive, and because the expected mass of victims did not arrive in the following eleven months. The actually perpetrated genocide probably took place mainly in the two converted farmhouses outside the camp;

"As far as the capacity is concerned, 350,000 people could have been gassed alone in the 'Red House,' or 'Bunker II,' within two years. But not necessarily meant actually killed [sic.] Even [with] the establishment of the large crematories in 1943, the rate of murder sank dramatically with their being brought into service, for the period of one year due to an order by Himmler, who terminated the supposed gas murders in the extermination camps along the German-Soviet demarcation line of 1939: Belzec, Sobibor and Treblinka."

Note Germar Rudolf's response to Meyer's article in: "Cautious Mainstream Revisionism", *The Revisionist* 1(1) (2003), pp. 23-30—www.vho.org/tr/2003/ 1/Rudolf23-30.html.

[22.] Ben Weintraub: *The Holocaust Dogma of Judaism: Keystone of the New World Order*, Cosmos Publishing, 1995. Although resting on a translation error, prophecy fulfillment demands 6 million fewer Jews will return to the Promised Land, the maxim driving the "Holocaust" mythology.

[23.] When Jupp donated these models to Adelaide Institute, we passed the first to the Iranian research institute, ASRA, Mashhad (www.asraco.com) and after today I shall hand over the second model to PSR, Teheran, so that this may assist its research students to grapple with "Holocaust" matters. Jupp is a hobby model builder, and he used information obtained from current conventional "Holocaust" literature about the camps' dimensions. I drew heavily upon his engineering expertise and personal research when preparing today's material, but I must stress that Jupp's role in all this has been strictly limited to his professional competence, as reflected in his research findings on Auschwitz and Treblinka camps. There is no inference to be made that his work in any way denies the "Holocaust" or Jewish persecution during World War II—that matter I take upon myself!

[24.] Yankel Wiernik: *One year in Treblinka*, New York, 1945; General Jewish Workers Union of Poland; Document 3311—PS, exhibit USA 293, IMT III, p. 567 to Diesel exhaust carbon monoxide. The general narrative is reproduced in Israel Gutman's (ed.) *Encyclopedia of the Holocaust*, 4 vols, New York, 1990. The original map of Treblinka was drawn from memory by Yankiel Wiernik in his testimony. Years later Wiernik built the Treblinka model, exhibited in the Ghetto Fighters House Holocaust and Jewish Resistance Heritage Museum, Israel.

[25.] Nolte, Ernst, *Streitpunkte*, Propyläen, Berlin 1993, p. 309f.; First Treblinka Trial, September 3, 1965, of Kurt Franz and nine others at the court of Assizes in Düsseldorf, AZ-LG Düsseldorf: II 931638, p. 49 ff.; Second Treblinka Trial, December 22, 1970, of Franz Stangl at the court of Assizes at Düsseldorf, pp. 111 ff., AZ-LG Düsseldorf, XI-148/69 S.

[26.] Yitshak Arad: *Treblinka camp history*; ARC website: Treblinka's Camp History; Mattogno, C., Graf, J.: *Treblinka: Extermination Camp or Transit Camp?, 2004.*

[27.] The Düsseldorf Court verdict, 8 I ks 2/64, p. 88.

[28.] Jerusalem District Court, Criminal Case 373/86; 700,000 is the figure cited, for example, by the Institut für Zeitgeschichte; the highest figure is given in World Jewish Congress et al. (eds.), *The Black Book—The Nazi Crime Against the Jewish People*, New York, 1946, reprint: Nexus Press, New York 1981, pp. 400ff.

[29.] ITM p. 198; the general massacre was to be performed by steam.

[30.]Rachel Auerbach, *In the Fields of Treblinka*, note. 28, p. 70-72. The judge's report became document URSS-344 at the Nuremberg trial submitted by the Soviets.

[31.] OSS, Jews were killed by steam, p.198, 14 December 1945, document 3311- PS, Exhibit USA 293.

[32.] The Düsseldorf Court verdict 8 I ks 2/64, p. 88, camp area 14 ha, Zdzisław Łukaszkiewicz, "Obóz zagłady Treblinka" in: *Biuletyn Głównej Komisji Badania Zbrodni Niemieckich w Polsce*, No. 1, Posen 1946, p. 133-144.

[33.] Berg, Friedrich P., "The Diesel-Gas Chambers: Myth within a Myth," *Journal of Historical Review*, 5(1) 1984. "Although Diesel exhaust is relatively harmless, inhaling it is not a pleasant experience. If Diesel exhaust were introduced into a large meeting room, it would not take very long before everyone present would feel driven by an overwhelming desire to get out, regardless of how safe he or she were convinced the exhaust really was. But the Diesel exhaust would have given them nothing worse than a headache. For all their efforts they would have had an average concentration of less than 0.4% carbon monoxide and more than 4% oxygen. . . ."

[34.] See, among others, Eberhard Jäckel, Peter Longerich, Julius H Schoepps (eds.), *Enzyklopädie des Holocaust. Die Verfolgung und Ermordung der europäischen Juden*, ("The Persecution and Murder of European Jews"), Argon Verlag, 3 vols., Berlin 1993.

[35.] Walendy, Udo: *Historische Tatsachen No 12,* "*Das Recht in dem wir leben*," Vlotho, 1982, in: Mattogno, C, Graf, J: *Treblinka: Extermination Camp or Transit Camp*, 2004, p. 44: "50 SS-men [with 120 Ukrainian Auxiliaries and 600 Jewish workers] manage, with the assistance of a tank engine, to kill approximately 700,000 people within a year and remove all traces. That is 14,000 per SS-guard . . . a total for all 50 of 2,000 per day . . . these people still had time to pause for sadistic atrocities and continually invent new ones. . . . Neither attorneys nor experts, jurors, judges, 'historians' or newspaper writers have burdened themselves to worry about any of the technical impossibilities that are becoming obvious here. . . ."

[36.] Ibid. In their book, Graf and Mattogno extensively and comprehensively deal with the camp's "historical genesis, inner logic, and technical feasibility ... it is nothing more than an uninterrupted chain of absurdities," but in a number of European countries such absurdities enjoy legal protection. I wonder how much of this kind of perverse thinking is a result of Talmudic thought patterns that, besides a profit motive, exude hatred and intolerance against anyone who is different, anyone who does not belong to the tribe that considers itself to be "God's chosen"?

7. INFORMATION ON PERSECUTION—OF THINGS TO COME?

Anyone who wishes to begin a study of this topic is well advised to use any of the internet search engines, locate exterminationist and Revisionist websites, then sift through the mountains of material available, ranging from survivor testimony to legal reports and popular media coverage. Then it is

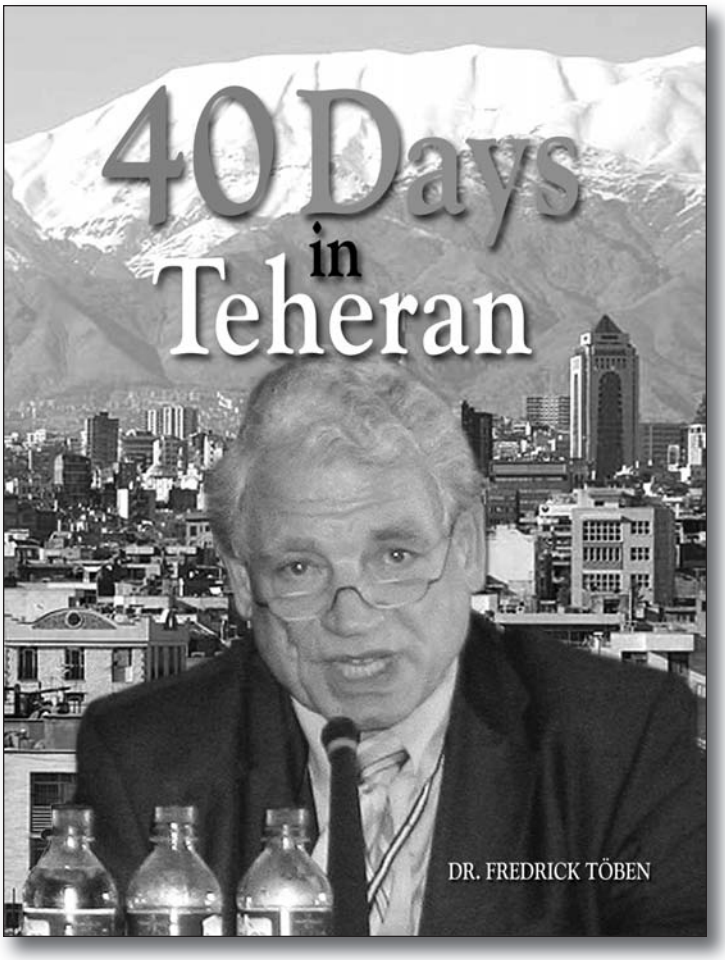
advisable logically to employ one's common sense and fearlessly pursue the narratives for or against the extermination thesis. Although decommissioned as a homicidal gas chamber site, I would still advise anyone to visit Auschwitz because there the extermination story is still being told—for how much longer is not easy to assess.

It must be noted that the "Holocaust-Shoah" story is told by individuals, such as professors Lipstadt and Dershowitz, in a way that when they describe the mindset of "Holocaust deniers," then they are in fact describing their own mindset. They are the ones consumed by hatred and contempt for the truth—and this hatred is vicious.

Interestingly, in 1993 a New Zealand academic who claims to be Jewish, Joel Hayward, wrote his honours MA thesis on Revisionism wherein he questioned the existence of the gas chambers. He sent me his original copy with the advice that I could use it in any way I liked—subsequently he denied this. I naturally copied it and handed one to each of our Adelaide Institute's associates.

On May 31, 1996, the Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission—HREOC—received from Jeremy Jones, Executive Council of Australian Jewry, a letter dated May 28, 1996 wherein he lodged a complaint against Adelaide Institute's website, which had just been activated on May 1, 1996. On April 10, 1997 Race Discrimination Commissioner Zita Antonios referred the matter to a hearing because Jones refuses to conciliate. I was facing the Australian Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission on allegedly operating a racist and antisemitic website. I submitted his thesis as evidence in defense. All hell broke loose—my case stalled and would not progress, because my list of witnesses was dismissed as irrelevant, then the commissioner refused to confirm or deny whether truth was a defense in the proceedings,and finally I refused to attend any further hearings. On October 5, 2000 Commissioner Kath McEvoy handed down her decision, without making any reference to the Hayward thesis. Why not? By this time the Hayward thesis had been officially "discredited." How?

In 1999 I was imprisoned for seven months in Germany's Mannheim Prison where Ernst Zündel currently finds himself. After my return home, via a one-week stay in Teheran, Dr. Hayward rang me in Adelaide and informed me of his troubles. He would be given the treatment in 2000 when Canterbury University held an enquiry into the granting of his degree. New Zealand's Jews wanted the degree to be downgraded to a BA, not going as far as Germany's University of Göttingen went when in 1983 it revoked the doctorate of Judge Wilhelm Stäglich for his writing in 1979 *The Auschwitz Myth*—ironically using a law that Adolf Hitler introduced to safeguard academic standards.



Töben's report on the Iranian conference entitled *Forty Days in Teheran,* published by the Adelaide Institute and TBR.

The Hayward enquiry condemned the thesis but did not downgrade it, thereby nominally supporting academic freedom. Hayward was crushed—he recanted and said "I stuffed up." In 2003 Canterbury University history lecturer, Canadian Dr. Thomas Fudge, who has two Ph.D.s, had been commissioned to write about the Hayward affair for his department's *History Now* magazine. Again, all hell broke loose, and the 500 copies were ordered destroyed—"the book-burning affair"—by department heads. At the end of 2003 Dr. Fudge left New Zealand and went to America, where his troubles began anew. As he stated in *The Press* interview of April 23, 2005, "My defense of Joel Hayward has been something that has created some consequences for me. Institutions, in my view, are scared to death of being associated with me because I guess they are afraid of being accused of having some sort of Holocaust-denier in their faculty." American academia is indeed in trouble. I received a

request from Baylor University to hand over any information I had on the Fudge matter!

Back to my troubles in Australia. On March 30, 2001, Jeremy Jones applied to the Federal Court to have the HREOC decision enforced—not acknowledging that I had indeed done more than the commissioner had asked me to do. I had not only removed the offending articles and passages, I had wiped the whole website and begun again. On September 17, 2002 Justice Catherine Branson adopted the HREOC findings without my having contested the matter in court because I could not get legal representation, and without that it was foolish for me to go on participating in the proceedings. She found against me, and so for the second time I wiped the contents of Adelaide Institute's website and began again. Victorian Civil Liberties' advocates decided I should appeal against the Branson decision, which was heard in the full court of the Federal Court of Australia on May 19, 2003, five days after my father died, and the decision dismissing the appeal was handed down on June 27, 2003. Much like in my German case, the first fact-finding stage is feared by lawyers, but at the appeal stage where it is a matter of law that is contested, there lawyers do not fear becoming involved in a matter. When I informed Justice Branson that I could not get legal representation, she scoffed at me and said that with my tertiary qualifications I could easily read up on matters at the university law library. And so for 2006 I enrolled myself at the University of Adelaide law faculty, where I again had the opportunity of meeting up with former HREOC commissioner Kath McEvoy, who is a senior lecturer there. Needless to say I did not pass her subject, *Introduction to Australian Law*!

During my March 2006 Mashhad visit, an article written by Peter Kohn, "Ire over Töben's Iran visit" appeared on March 3 in the *Australian Jewish News*:

"Instead of preaching Holocaust denial in Iran, Adelaide Revisionist Dr. Fredrick Töben would do well to emulate David Irving, who has recanted his claims that the Shoah never happened, Executive Council of Australian Jewry (ECAJ) President Grahame Leonard said this week. He was commenting on reports that Dr. Töben, of the Adelaide Institute, was planning a trip to Iran to take part in a conference "on the Holocaust myth" being staged by the regime of President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad. The information on the Iran trip was posted on Dr. Töben's website last weekend. Irving was sentenced to three years' jail for Holocaust denial in an Austrian court last week. Dr. Töben was jailed in Germany in 1999 for spreading Holocaust denial. Meanwhile, the ECAJ is preparing to file an action against German-born Dr. Töben in the Federal Court, alleging contempt of the court over his continued posting of Holocaust-denial material on the website of his Adelaide Institute, Leonard said. Dr. Töben was ordered by the Federal Court to remove Holocaust-denial material from the site in a landmark ruling in 2002 but the ECAJ claims he has since flouted the court's orders. Australia/Israel & Jewish Affairs Council's director of international and community relations Jeremy Jones says he believed Dr. Töben 'fits with the Iranian regime's contempt for history, truth and basic civilized norms of discourse.'"

The above context clarifies the significance of the Teheran Holocaust Conference, and the following excerpts from a newspaper commentary highlight the fear of those for whom the "Holocaust-Shoah" is an undisputable historical fact, never to be discussed in open forum. Note how some wish to rescue the "Holocaust-Shoah" from public discussion by retaining control of any discussion by limiting discourse only to professional historians. However, it is this very fact of professional historians' intellectual and moral cowardice that has enabled the "Holocaust-Shoah" lobby to turn the subject matter into a taboo topic.

"THE PECULIAR PERSISTENCE OF HOLOCAUST DENIAL"

Holocaust denial flies in the face of overwhelming evidence. Yet, decades after the Nazis' crimes, it continues — and the president of Iran is merely its latest, and highest-profile, advocate.

By Arthur Hirsch
***Sun* reporter, May 21, 2006**

When a three-day conference in Teheran on the future of the Palestinians ended last month, the few hundred militant leaders and their backers had heard speeches condemning Israel and pledging support for Hamas—but not, as many anticipated, any experts challenging evidence of the Holocaust. Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad said he'd stage a conference of Holocaust skeptics, right around the time he referred to the mass murder of European Jews during World War II as a "myth."

Ahmadinejad may be the first president of a country to challenge the Holocaust, allying himself with an array of claims viewed among serious historians in much the same light as the case for a flat Earth. He seemed to soften that a bit during the April meeting, referring to his "serious doubt" that the Nazis killed 5 million to 6 million Jews.

If the Iranian president does convene a conference challenging Holocaust evidence—a former Iranian foreign minister said

Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, president of Iran, and Dr. Fredrick Töben.

it is still being planned—he'll step into what scholars describe as a parallel universe, an arena of minutiae and semantic gamesmanship where the weight of historical evidence is never so great that it cannot be dismissed with a fine point, even if the point has been willfully or innocently misconstrued.

[...]

Deborah E. Lipstadt, who teaches modern Jewish and Holocaust studies at Emory University in Atlanta, published one of the early books on the phenomenon in 1993 only after overcoming strong impulses to ignore Irving and others, hoping they would go away. In *Denying the Holocaust*, she insists deniers are racist extremists who demand attention not for the merit of the ideas but "because of the fragility of reason and society's susceptibility of such farfetched notions. Many powerful movements have been founded by people living in similar irrational wonderlands, national socialism foremost among them."

[...]

The tendency to see the Holocaust as propaganda aiding Jewish causes has run through this form of extreme "Revisionism" at least since the Frenchman Paul Rassinier published *The Drama of European Jewry* in 1964. The gas chambers, he said, were an invention of the "Zionist establishment."

When Ahmadinejad threatens Israel in one breath and in the next calls the Holocaust a "myth," he echoes a familiar song. How it's playing, and what his remarks do for the cause of the likes of Irving, is hard to say.

Once the Institute for Historical Review (IHR) was the world's leading voice for Holocaust Revisionism. However, it was infiltrated and violently taken over. Not surprisingly, a spokesman for the IHR stated that Ahmadinejad is not an historian and should keep these thoughts to himself.

Next to the Irving trial outcome, Lipstadt says Ahmadinejad is the deniers' "worst nightmare. . . . I don't think it helps." Ahmadinejad's intended audience is clearly not the world's academic historians, but Lipstadt figures that his remarks do say something significant about the leader of a country that apparently has serious nuclear aspirations. "Some say he's crazy," says Lipstadt. "I say he's crazy like a fox."

http://lipstadt.blogspot.com/
http://www.holocaustdenialontrial.org/nsindex.html
http://www.oilempire.us/holocaust-denial.html

Let's hope the International Teheran Conference "Review of the Holocaust: Global Vision," will impact on all those fearful people who bend to Jewish pressure, instead of standing up to it, as are Ernst Zündel, Germar Rudolf, Hans-Günter Kögel, Horst Mahler, Siegfried Verbeke, Walter Fröhlich et al., who refuse to recant!

APPENDIX F:

Fredrick Töben Reports on German Re-trial Update, September 23, 2004

Upon my return from Germar Rudolf's wedding in the USA, a message from an Australian Federal Police officer awaited me. He advised me that the German public prosecutor has sent papers to the Australian Director of Public Prosecutions in Canberra about a matter concerning me, and the officer now wished to know if I am prepared to return to Germany in November 2004.

I asked if the matter alluded to refers to a re-trial, and he said that it did.

I then filled him in on what had transpired since Judge Adam of Mannheim's Landgericht ("district court") had contacted me per email to advise me that he was preparing the re-trial and suggested certain dates. I advised him that the dates would not be suitable because I would still be overseas after attending the Sacramento International Revisionist Conference.

Also, I requested as my legal counsel of choice Mr. Horst Mahler, who was valiantly defending himself in a Berlin court from the same charges that had been leveled against me.

Judge Adam rejected this and ordered that Mr. Michael Rosenthal defend me. This man had been involved in my 2000 appeal. He advised Judge Adam that he would adopt the same tactics as that adopted by Ludwig Bock during my original trial in November 1999. Rosenthal said he would remain silent throughout the proceedings because were he to mount a defense, then he himself would be subject to a criminal charge under paragraph 130, something that had happened to Ludwig Bock when he defended Günter Deckert. Public prosecutor H-H. Klein successfully prosecuted Bock on account of Bock having revealed Revisionist thoughts during the defense of Deckert.

Rosenthal claimed that he was safe in dealing with an appeal because that was merely dealing with matters of law, but a re-trial would involve matters of fact, and that is impossible under Paragraph 130, of the criminal code. He would be in danger of incriminating himself were he vigorously to defend me. Rosenthal submitted his fears in writing to Judge Adam.

I had indicated to Judge Adam that I would return to Germany for the re-trial, but that upon my exit from Finland the authorities at Helsinki Airport had advised me that German authorities considered me to be an undesirable person and had barred me from entering Europe. This was enacted on January 9, 2004, and it somewhat contradicted the letter I had in my possession written by the Federal Agency in Wiesbaden of October 2003 wherein it clearly stated that there was nothing on the legal record to prevent me from entering Germany.

Sylvia Stolz and Horst Mahler confer in the Ernst Zündel case.

So, without advising me that this status had changed, had I entered Germany during April 2004, then I could have been arrested and detained or deported.

Also, since it had become known that I had chosen Horst Mahler as my defense counsel of choice, Mahler himself was debarred from practicing law and hence unavailable to me. He continues to defend himself in his own matter.

On May 20, 2004 Judge Adam formally rejected my application to have Horst Mahler as my defense counsel of choice.

I then advised the AFP agent that I do not trust the German judiciary anymore, and that I now seek Australian government protection from any detrimental action that the German judiciary may initiate. The agent advised me that he would run this past the director of public prosecution in Canberra, and then visit me at my home in Adelaide sometime at the beginning of October 2004.

OPEN LETTER TO JUDGE ADAM
STRAFKAMMER 6
LANDGERICHT MANNHEIM
MANNHEIM, GERMANY

Dear Judge Adam:

As the time set down for my July 2004 re-trial approaches I wish to again refer to my last email to you.

In my May 24, 2004 email I asked you a number of questions that, among other things, frame my concerns about your decision to reject my choice of legal defense counsel, Mr. Horst Mahler. To date you have as yet not responded to any of these questions. Further, your decision to reject Mr. Mahler as my defense counsel—Aktenzeichen: 6 Kls 503 Js 9551/99—is not

safe and sound because of the following:

1. On May 28, 2004, Mr. Michael Rosenthal advised me you had ordered him to be my defense counsel. Mr. Rosenthal is resisting this because he feels that under the prevailing German legal rules he cannot vigorously defend me on account of absolute privilege not attaching to any matters aired in open court. He has thus advised you that if you insist he defend me, then he will simply sit there in court and say nothing. Mr. Rosenthal says that this is what my first legal counsel, Mr. Ludwig Bock, did because he did not wish to attract a legal sanction from the public prosecutor, as had happened when Bock vigorously defended Günter Deckert a while before he became my defense counsel.

2. It is obvious from Mr. Rosenthal's comments that it is not possible for you to guarantee that I receive a vigorous defense because any German defense counsel would make himself liable for prosecution, yet the Karlsruhe judges granted me the appeal against the November 1999 judgment on grounds that I was not properly defended.

3. Should this re-trial end up with legal counsel remaining silent, then we are back to where we were when the November 1999 Mannheim judgment was heard on appeal in Karlsruhe in December 2000. It is this Karlsruhe appeal decision that has brought the matter for a re-trial before you in Mannheim.

4. Although Mr. Horst Mahler has, on account of a recent decision in a Berlin court, been prohibited from acting as a defense counsel for anyone, I request that you initiate legal precedent that would permit him to become my defense counsel. The reason for asking for Horst Mahler is self-evident, especially if you have witnessed the courageous defense that he is mounting in his own Berlin matter.

5. In view of Mr. Rosenthal's honest statements concerning the impossibility for any fearful German counsel vigorously to defend me, it would be an injustice for you to insist that he be my defense counsel—or anyone else for that matter—except Horst Mahler! To my knowledge, Horst Mahler is the only German legal defense counsel—I stress again, the only German legal defense counsel—who will fearlessly mount a vigorous defense against the allegations made against me. To date Horst Mahler is the only German defense counsel who can competently contextualize these allegations into my world view—Weltanschauung—and who is willing to do it.

6. As soon as you make it possible for Horst Mahler to be my defense counsel, I shall make myself available for the re-trial in Mannheim.

Sincerely,
—Dr. Fredrick Töben
Adelaide, July 22, 2004

GERMAN UNFINISHED BUSINESS: THE HEDONISTIC CONSUMER ANAESTHETIC IS WEARING OFF

Fredrick Töben, June 2, 2004

Yesterday an Australian court in Perth sentenced to nine years prison a man who pleaded guilty to the charge of conspiring to terrorism, i.e., joining a Muslim terrorist group and threatening to blow up the Israeli Embassy in Australia.

How convenient for the judiciary that the man—after offering the standard evidence of Muslim conspiratorial claptrap—then pleaded guilty, thereby avoiding a close scrutiny of Australia's security service, ASIO, and the Federal Police's role in this matter. During his submission the man claimed his warnings to ASIO of a possible terrorist attack in Australia were ignored. He will now spend a maximum of four and a half years in jail, and then with time already served may be out in under that. Not bad for a self-confessed, aimless and vagrant alcoholic who became abstinent only when he converted to Islam. I extend my sympathy to Mrs. Roach who had begun to love him when he converted to Islam.

After the sentence was handed down it was good to see prosecutor, judge and justice minister admit that there was a conspiracy operating here—a Muslim conspiracy, a terrorist conspiracy!

Interestingly, when I claim that a conspiracy of another nature brought about the 9/11 tragedy in the U.S.A., I hear nothing but howling from those who believe in the Muslim terrorist conspiracy. They are true believers, while those that claim it was not a Muslim terrorist conspiracy—but rather an internal U.S. job used as a pretext to save Israel from extinction—are labeled deniers!

This reminds me how much of the 9/11 talk and writings that are flooding the internet have become a religious matter. The believers in the conspiracy theory—that Arabs/Muslims did it—base their argument on this non-proven premise that Osama bin Laden's organization did it.

Like most religious arguments which are based on the premise that there is a God, the Muslim terrorist argument rests on the premise that the cause of, for example, the 9/11 tragedy, is Muslim terrorism.

"Holocaust" matters are also based on the premise that "it happened."

Critical voices that question the physical authenticity of the 9/11 premise are as yet not silenced through legal prosecution-persecution, as have critical voices of the physical "Holocaust" story. Thanks to the internet's free flow of information the of-

ficial/orthodox version of 9/11 is still open for debate because assertions made about the physical happenings just don't add up. The same problem is now developing for the upholders of the 9/11 terrorist theory as faced by those who uphold the "Holocaust" theory—how to deflect from a physical analysis of the alleged murder weapon/site. But the 9/11 skeptics are well on the way to becoming potential "terrorists" themselves if they do not conform to the official version of events. Forcing individuals into silence is a show of power, political and legal, which in turn rests on economic power. Then, ultimately, it is a matter of a the moral and intellectual integrity of its leaders.

Yesterday, also, our prime minister stated that as regards the Iraq torture matter he did not know about it and the security forces briefings had misled him about it. If I had the power to affect events, I would then charge our PM with being a dictator and shift the blame to him, as was done with Iraq's dictator Saddam Hussein, who was answerable to all the forms of abuse that occurred under his watch. Our PM escapes the noose by claiming that he was wrongly advised. Poor Adolf Hitler and his generals couldn't pull that swiftie and blame someone below themselves for things that happened!

EMPIRICAL-FACTUAL EVIDENCE IN 'HOLOCAUST' AND 9/11 TRAGEDY

Empirical evidence is vital to settling doubts about assertions concerning physical events whose premises are unproven—such as the "Holocaust" and the 9/11 tragedy. I say this with qualifications because it is a criminal matter in Germany, and other countries to doubt any aspects of the "Holocaust." As Mannheim's public prosecutor, Klein, gleefully stated to me in 1999, "The Holocaust is set in concrete and beyond debate—from the lowest to the highest court in Germany"!

Anyone writing about these events needs unfettered access to physical evidence, something that was denied the 9/11 skeptics—and is still legally denied to the "Holocaust" skeptics—when the authorities hurriedly removed vital matters before anyone had a chance of forensically analyzing the various plane-crash sites.

Being a skeptic should not be a criminal matter because absolute knowledge of the physical world is not possible. That is why our knowledge of the physical world is forever growing. It is different with knowledge that we create within our mind—that's absolute in a way! Hence an open inquiry needs to have an element of doubt if we wish to achieve some approximate or relative certainty on physical matters. And the worry with 9/11 is that dissenting voices have been marginalized and "forced" to conform to the prevailing "Arab-Muslim terrorist" version of events.

I need not reiterate what happens to those who refuse to believe in the orthodox "Holocaust" story because the current prime example is Revisionist Ernst Zündel, who has been in prison since February 5, 2003—just because he will not accept the premise that "it happened," and demands physical proof "that it happened."

Still, intelligent and critical voices will never be silenced on any issues—and truth will out, thanks to scientific analysis and thanks to the still free flow of information via the internet. That's where an individual will find freedom to think and to speak unhindered, but hopefully in a civilized way about anything at all. Again with Robert Faurisson, for the individual Revisionist the situation looks bleak, but for Revisionism itself the dawning of the day is inevitable.

REVISIONISM

After 10 years of focusing on matters "Holocaust," after the failed April 2004 Revisionist Conference at Sacramento, and in view of the appalling internal squabbles before and after that non-event, there are now voices joining Professor Robert Faurisson singing a Revisionist swan-song—its *Götterdämmerung*—twilight of the Gods.

Those who opposed the staging of the conference, unfortunately, had nothing to offer in its place, nothing but empty rhetoric dreamt up in personal isolation. I hasten to add that I am not decrying isolationists as such because most worthy intellectual impulses arise in isolation.

How does this relate to Revisionism as a movement? Some isolationists have for decades claimed that if a snake is attacking your value system, then you need to go out and chop off its head in order to guarantee personal survival.

Although I understand such comments to mean that this is a call to action, my personal endeavor has always been to resolve disputes through dialogue rather than through us-them confrontation. Perhaps this is because of my having been raised on a farm, and of having spent much time in the Australian bush where any walk could bring me into contact with a snake. There was then never any urgency for me to strike at a fleeing snake, because it is at home there—and I had been the invader/visitor.

However, when snakes venture to the homestead, and during the setting Sun laze about on some footpath that offers them some fleeting warmth before the evening chill sets in, they have to learn that this is not their home and that this home is defended—to the death.

It has always amused me to hear my critics claim that our work is irrelevant because we have not posed the ultimate question of power.

Most societies operate a legal system that guarantees social stability and furthers the interests of the political elites. In this respect Australia is no exception, and my various ventures into our law courts attest to that where I have battled undesirable impulses against my person. My Federal Court of Australia gag-order arose out of an uncontested case because I could not find a single legal counsel that was prepared to take on Australia's powerful Jewish lobby—and I was not fool enough to defend myself because it would have been a no-match situation. How can I compete against a senior counsel who has all the necessary legal arguments at his finger tips? And a judge, in order to hand down a "safe" judgment, will take into consideration only the legal arguments, even if the matters of fact canvassed by myself held sway over him for a moment.

The gag order under which I have operated since 2003 indicates how powerless I am against the Australian Jewish lobby. It is much the same in Germany, where the current "political occupying power" has control of the judiciary. More of that below.

So, here is my brief thought about power:

GERMAN PAIN—JEWISH POWER
JEWISH PAIN—GERMAN POWER

Creating this German-Jewish dialectic process has some individuals battling to bring about a synthesis whereby Germans and Jews become harmoniously intertwined. Unfortunately this cannot be because certainly from the Jewish perspective it is highly undesirable to lose the Jewish exclusivist identity, and non-Jews are there to be subjugated. The cultural divide is also too great because German culture and German spirit would find itself stifled and reduced somewhat by Jewish thought and culture. The German free spirit cannot thrive within the Jewish-imposed mental dictatorship.

The dialectic also raises the conflict between nomadic and sedentary forms of society, between nationalism and internationalism, between separation and integration, and how it is expressed in religious thought, and much more.

Horst Mahler's current endeavors in a Berlin court aim to liberate the Germans from this dialectic process that has been imposed upon them. Hence Mahler's exclamations that his work in court is for those Germans who still want to be Germans. His aim is to create the German *Volksgemeinschaft* (ethnic community) as a national unity where a monarchical system operates, rather than a republican-democratic-multicultural system. The latter is open to abuse because the concept of responsibility resides with behind-the-scenes political lobby groups and not with members of a local community. He sees this as the only alternative to the current state Germans find themselves in—an occupation government imposed by the Anglo-American-Zionist Allies on Germans since 1945, after the Third Reich's representatives accepted an unconditional surrender.

We are currently witnessing another occupation by the Anglo-American-Zionist Forces (AAZF)—of Iraq, and this is proving more difficult than was the occupation of Germany 60-odd years ago. Also, the Iraqis are not falling for that freedom and democracy thing because they must know that the AAZF form of democracy means military occupation and economic-predatory capitalist exploitation, something that still persists in Germany, Japan, South Korea et al.

Unlike Iraq at the moment, Germany's unconditional surrender and total subjugation of German life through a massive re-education program, did bear fruit. Germans are so vile to their own culture and to their dead—self-hating Germans—that a fundamental characteristic of any healthy society has been abandoned: honoring the memory of their dead and fallen soldiers, and of remembering the injustices perpetrated upon their women by the occupying forces at the end of the war. Instead, anything non-German is celebrated as superior, and German history is distorted by a constant emphasis on uncontested "Holocaust" mythology.

If moves are seen to be afoot to challenge this "Holocaust" straitjacket in Germany, they are quickly nipped in the bud, and this happens at all levels of German society where the specter of evil Nazism is used to castrate Germans who want to be Germans.

The following item illustrates this well:

Protesters try to halt modern art show over owner's link to Nazi war criminal. Mercedes heir vows to go ahead with plan to exhibit his collection

By Ruth Elkins in Berlin
***The Independent*, May 30, 2004**

One of the key moral dilemmas left over from the Third Reich has been flushed to the surface by a fierce row over a forthcoming exhibition in Berlin of a huge contemporary art collection owned by the grandson of a convicted Nazi war criminal.

The collector in question is Friedrich Christian Flick—or the multimillionaire Mercedes-heir—"Mick" as he's known in society circles from Chelsea to Gstaad.

At the center of the dispute are plans to put on show some 2,500 works of modern art, ranging from Duchamp, Mondrian and Giacometti to more contemporary names such as Bruce Naumann, Martin Kippenberger and Paul McCarthy. Never before shown in its entirety, the collection of painting, sculpture, installations and photography is being billed as "one of the most exciting collections of contemporary art in the world."

Mr. Flick must be bracing himself for controversy every time he tries to show the works in public. Munich and Dresden have already turned down plans for an exhibition after widespread protests. A similar outcry led to its rejection in Zurich—along with a museum he proposed building to house the works, designed by architect Rem Koolhaas.

The reason is that his grandfather, Friedrich Flick, made his fortune as one of the Nazi regime's largest arms manufacturers and was jailed at Nuremberg for, among other offenses, using some 40,000 German and East European slave laborers in his factories.

Accusations have been flying back and forth all month. Salomon Korn, of Germany's Central Council of Jews, said: "This amounts to a moral whitewashing of blood money."

He said it would be like showing the "Göring Collection." The head of Hitler's Luftwaffe, Hermann Göring, raided galleries and private collections across Europe; looted treasures are still being returned to their rightful owners.

Another leading member of the council, Michael Fürst, said that if the exhibition, at Berlin's Hamburger Bahnhof Museum for Contemporary Art, went ahead, it would be an "insufferable provocation to all those who suffered hunger, humiliation and torture in his grandfather's business."

The Flick industrial empire, with stakes in Daimler-Benz among other businesses from chemicals and construction to insurance, lost many of its assets after the war, but was rebuilt by the family.

For his part, 59-year-old Mick Flick—whose company refused to pay into a German government compensation fund for families of forced laborers—claims his wealth is separate from that amassed by his grandfather. But, he said, "I have never shied away from what my grandfather did and never sought to relativize his acts."

It is not the first time that the postwar Flick generation has struggled for public acceptance. In 1995 his brother Gert Rudolf "Muck" Flick's attempts to set up a history chair at Oxford were rejected after a massive outcry by academics, who said the Flick name would tarnish the university's reputation.

Nonetheless, the Berlin exhibition looks likely to go ahead. Mick Flick is to pump some £5m into renovating part of the museum, and the exhibition has the support of Gerhard Schröder.

"Art is Mr. Flick's personal passion," said the state-funded arts organization, Preussischer Kulturbesitz. "One cannot stigmatize art, and one cannot continually punish grandchildren for acts committed by their forefathers."

Indeed, the issue has even split the Jewish community. As Michael Blumenthal, the director of Berlin's celebrated Jewish Museum, told *Der Spiegel*: "I do not think much of those who make the grandchildren of those with a Nazi past responsible for what their forefathers did."

—http://news.independent.co.uk/europe/story.jsp?story=526290

So what's new as far as matters of German re-assertion are concerned—of German power rather than German pain? The academic rejection of the Flick-endowed chair at Oxford University only happened in 1995, and it indicates how insidious hatred of Germans still is, especially among the wilting academics who are living on a lie.

All too often individual academics and publicists will state that Germany still hasn't come to terms with its past because it does not permit a free and open debate on its "Nazi past." Judge Dr. Wilhelm Stäglich in 1983 had his doctorate revoked from the University of Göttingen because he wrote *The Auschwitz Myth*, a definitive book on the happenings at Auschwitz.

That's a powerful message to any academic to let that subject go. Some years ago Dr. Stäglich advised me that all it needs is a courageous judge to stop the nonsense that passes off as justice when it comes to questioning the "Holocaust." Perhaps Berlin's Justice Faust, the judge who is hearing the charges against Horst Mahler, will rise to the occasion and exonerate Mahler of all allegations that public prosecutor Krüger has brought against Mahler.

Likewise with Justice Adam, the Mannheim judge whose task it is to organize my re-trial, set or July 2004. Justice Adam is facing a legal dilemma. Although I stated to him, in writing, that I am quite prepared to return to Mannheim for my re-trial, a snare developed. He assigned a lawyer whose task was to defend me in court. I objected to that and asked for Horst Mahler to be my lawyer. Soon after, the Berlin public prosecutor initiated a *Berufsverbot* (employment ban) for Mahler, which was then granted, and so Mahler is not permitted to work as a lawyer anymore.

On this happening I advised Justice Adam that without Horst Mahler as my defense counsel I now have to re-think my willingness to participate in a re-trial. I also posed a number of questions about the German legal process and how it is different from the common law, where truth is generally a defense. Add

to that the fact that I have legally been barred from entering any European Union country, how am I to get into Germany for the trial. I am still awaiting Justice Adam's reply.

UNZUMUTBARKEIT ("UNREASONABLENESS")

Meanwhile, on May 28, 2004 I received an email letter from my court-assigned defense counsel, Michael Rosenthal. Therein he states that he has advised Justice Adam of his unwillingness to represent me, and thus he wishes to be relieved of his task as my court-assigned defense counsel. He also states that if this does not happen, then he will adopt the position that my legal counsel Ludwig Bock adopted during my November 1999 Mannheim trial—sit there and remain silent.

In 2000 legal counsel Michael Rosenthal agreed to take my case to the appeal stage at Karlsruhe, and he explained in his May 27, 2004 letter to Justice Adam, that the appeal stage concerns itself with legal arguments only, and not with matters of fact. Rosenthal claims that Justice Adam cannot expect him to defend an accused because in any spirited defense, legal counsel would have to grapple with the problem of possibly criminalizing himself when it gets to talking about matters of fact. Barrister Ludwig Bock had vigorously defended Günter Deckert before a Mannheim court, and state prosecutor Hans-Heiko Klein immediately threw a writ against Bock for having moved too close to the Revisionist mindset. Bock had to pay a 9,000-DM fine!

State prosecutor Krüger is doing the same thing to Horst Mahler in Berlin. Every time Mahler elucidates a point wherein he needs to elaborate on matters "Holocaust," Krüger jumps up and warns him that what Mahler is stating in court will attract another charge.

Mahler, of course, realizes that Krüger just does not have the mental capacity to understand Mahler's argument, and this constant interrupting of the argument's flow is not helpful to gain an understanding and advancement of the argument. But that is, of course, Krüger's intention—to impose his kind of mutated mindset onto the world!

Back to my pending case in Germany. Somewhat disturbing is Michael Rosenthal's comment to the judge about my having rejected him on account of his having Jewish ancestry! This is a nonsense claim, and I wonder why he did this. Before the appeal I had even met a person in Germany who spoke highly of Michael Rosenthal's capacity as a defense counsel, and so I had no objection for Rosenthal to do the appeal on my behalf. This pulling out the Jewish card is what the quest for power is all about—when it suits—German Pain: Jewish Gain.

ETHNIC CLEANSING OF GERMAN TERRITORIES

And now to some interesting material that comes from the Hausner Foundation, 28 Concord Drive, Oak Brook, Il 60523, USA. Email: medical@elmed.com

For a number of years I have been following the written and video output of this organization that primarily concerns itself with post-war *Sudetendeutsche* concerns, and also of those Germans who were forced to flee from east Germany—not to be confused with Central Germany/Mitteldeutschland, formerly the GDR/DDR.

The foundation's head, Dr. Karl Hausner, is not associated with any kind of "Holocaust" Revisionism, but rather looks at the issue of historical truth in the following terms:

TRUTH AND WISDOM

If you are seriously ill, you are well advised to consult at least two, preferably three, physicians independently.

If you wish to purchase a major piece of equipment, such as an automobile, a house etc or want to remodel your home, you should get three estimates. You may be surprised about the difference.

If you wish to know historic truth, you must at least consult five different essays on the same subject, preferably produced in different countries and, if possible, one or two must come from neutral sources. Remember, our public schools and the primary media are tools of politics and/or government. History is written by the mighty and cultivated by groups who benefit from it.

(Note: The above appears on the back cover of the foundation's 2002 published book.)

THIS TOO HAPPENED

Ethnic Cleansing Happened Before Kosovo—One Hundred Witnesses of Exodus, Expulsions and Deportations

By Rudi Maskus

The contents of this 152-page book should be compulsory reading for any German public prosecutor who still entertains a sick delight to stifle open debate on what Germans themselves endured during World War II. I am thinking here of the Horst Mahler case in Berlin, where public prosecutor Krüger suffers from deficiency [of] thinking whenever anything German, not viewed through the distortions of the "Holocaust" glasses, comes his way.

From memory it was Krüger who conducted the 1999 trial of Ingrid Weckert who faced charges for minimizing the harm done by the National Socialist "regime" during World War II, and at which I was present. What had she done? Ingrid Weckert had written an article in which she compared the work of two diary writers who had spent time at the Auschwitz concentration camp. One wrote positively about the experience, and the other wrote a horror story about the time spent there.

Prosecutor Krüger asked Ingrid Weckert why she had done this work. Spontaneously I interjected and said that she did this to find out the truth of the matter. I was immediately warned that if I again interrupted the proceedings through such an interjection I would be fined. I asked how high the fine would be. Krüger responded that he would tell me how much—*das verrat ich Ihnen nicht* ("I'm not saying now"). To that I asked him if he has secrets in this open court—*Geheimnisse im Gericht.*'

Upon that the judge stopped the proceedings and cleared the court and asked me for my name and other matters. I willingly offered this information, but when I asked for his name, the judge refused to give it to me. Subsequently I inquired at the court office, where I received the answer. Then, during a break in the proceedings, I was able to approach the judge and address him by his name—and again apologize for that outburst of mine. A couple of weeks later, on April 8, 1999, I became an inmate of Mannheim prison.

The following is a brief selection of the tragic stories that until now have remained untold. Interestingly, all 100 contributors have given their name and current residential addresses:

1. Maria Hesselbarth: Handed Over to Partisans

My homeland was the Banat. I am Donauschwäbin (German of Swabian descent along the Danube). Possibly, it has been public knowledge what happened to us in 1944, after the Russians captured Yugoslavia. It is my homeland, but even at this time, it is impossible for me to completely reiterate the horror we lived through at the end of the war.

We could not flee; where could we go? We were helplessly handed over to the partisans. Our misfortune was the fact that we spoke German! Before World War I, we belonged to Austria-Hungary; afterward our region was divided between Hungary, Romania and Yugoslavia.

When the Russians came after World War II, all of the new Communist countries persecuted the so-called ethnic Germans. But the worst ones of all were the partisans, the treacherous criminals who took everything they wanted, letting nothing stand in their way. It was not so much the Russian army that ravaged through our countryside, but the murderers who came

from what is today called Kosovo and the surrounding areas, most of them from Bosnia. Their brutality cannot be recounted!

As for myself, I was deported in 1944 to Russia, not alone, but with thousands of others. Ethnic Germans from Hungary, Romania and Eastern Germany. There were 2,000 prisoners in a camp at Kriwoi Rog; half of them perished from starvation. None of them was even given a decent burial. Why should they be buried? They were only ethnic Germans! No one speaks publicly about them. On the contrary, it is deliberately silenced about what happened to us!

The deported German civilian prisoners were mostly between the ages of 16 and 30. I was 23 years of age at the time. In the middle of winter, we were transported in cattle cars through Poland to Russia. We were held prisoner in buildings without windows or beds. We heard nothing about the families we had to leave behind. We were totally cut off from our homeland and civilization. Until the end of 1947, we had to perform inhuman slave labor on construction sites and saw mills.

Even then, we were not allowed to go home. The Communist dictator, Tito, would not let us return to our homes. Rather, we were shipped to the Communist Eastern Zone of Germany, where we were not welcome, because all of us were in terrible physical and mental condition, sick and emaciated. I suffered from tuberculosis, along with other ailments. . . . Only recently someone in the local newspaper, the *Wiesbadener Kurier,* called all the Germans who were forced into slave labor to apply for

restitution. Unfortunately, we do not know to whom we can direct our application. Hardly to the Russians! Maybe we can apply to the present government.

But it would be hopeless! To get attention one would have to be a foreign individual, not a German or an ethnic German! Our rightful concerns do not find an ear in our government. They pretend to be deaf. Anyone who would stand up for the rights of German slave labors would deserve our gratitude!

(Now: Faaker Strasse 11, D-65187 Wiesbaden, Germany)

2. Hildegard Fiedler: Brutal Rapes

Forests and lakes surrounded my home village of Mertenheim, County Lötzen in East Prussia. My mother, my brother (18 months) and I (18), had fled from the Russians on January 23, 1945. It was bitter cold, and we waited many hours for the train. It never came. We walked back home and fed our pigs and chickens. When we suddenly heard a freight train stopping at the depot, we grabbed a few meager belongings, ran across the fields and boarded the train.

Many refugees and a few soldiers were on the train. We departed, but had to stop very often on the open fields. We proceeded extremely slowly. It took us eight days until we came close to Heilsberg, about 50 kilometers from our village. We were stranded again on an open field and were told: "Save yourselves if you can, the Russians are here!"

The children began to cry, and all of us were panic-stricken. In a village about one kilometer away, we found shelter in a house. We slept in one room on the floor with 20 other refugees. A short time later, it seemed to us that the whole village was burning. I looked briefly through the window, and was hit by grenade shrapnel on my head and chest. I fell down, unconscious. One of the women made a makeshift bandage.

Towards evening, the first Russians entered the house. They did not harm us, but the next day they were cruel and horrible. The women had to endure brutal rapes, often accompanied by ceaseless clubbing with the butts of their guns, until they were unconscious. Their clothes were slit open from top to bottom. No amount of crying or begging helped! It went on day and night. . . . (Now: Marktstrasse 14, D-06686 Lützen, Germany)

3. Vera Heger-Glatz: March of Death in Prague

The fortress of Breslau was already in Russian hands on May 6, 1945, when we got an official order to bring the women, children and old people to a safe place. My mother, along with us three sisters (16, 14 and 12), lived in Habelschwerdt in [the former earldom of] Grafschaft Glatz. Even before we began our exodus, our mother tried to explain to us the horrifying effects of possible rape.

An evacuation route through the Sudetenland was still accessible at the time, but it became our misfortune.

Prior to our arrival in the city of Prague, we got a message, "You will be sent back home." But soon many of the Czechs stood along both sides of the road, spitting and cursing at us. They threw stones at us, and we were beaten and chased. The closer we came to the city, the worse it got. A little German boy sat crying on the side of the street, calling for his mother. While I watched, a Czech walked up to him with a few rude words, and then shot him dead. A forest ranger walking ahead of us carried his dachshund. His pet was ripped from his arms, and the dog was beaten to death before his eyes.

We ran for our lives, and threw away our last bundles to run faster. The Czechs had plundered most of our belongings earlier on. We saw many desperate Germans vaulting across the railings into the river. Mother and I still tried hard to keep our family together. . . .

(Now: Elbuferstrasse 41, D- 21436 Marschacht 1)

4. Liselotte Meyer: Free to Plunder

The first news of the approaching Soviet tanks came to Köslin in Hinterpommern on March 1, 1945. Since we had not received an order to evacuate, we were surprised while we were at work. A few of our fellow townsmen fled, but returned later on, often without their baggage because the war front had come threateningly close. Some of them had to leave relatives behind because they could no longer walk. We never heard of their fate. Many children died during these ordeals, and had to be buried along the route.

On March 4, 1945, we saw the first Russians, after we had hidden in a room in a cellar below the workshop of a locksmith shop. A few of the Russian officers tried to rape a 12-year-old girl, but her mother was able to escape with her and her deaf brother.

Unfortunately, near our hideout, the boy fell into a mill brook and began to shriek terribly and they were recaptured. Not satisfied with them, two other women were taken along and raped by the Russians.

Another 12-year-old girl escaped while her mother struggled valiantly against a Russian, suffering a severe beating with the butt of his machine gun. We no longer felt safe in our hideout and returned to our small apartment, sheltering four other women with us. At night we slept fully clothed, eight people in two beds and one cot.

During the daytime, the Russians constantly molested us. . . .

(Now: Hoheluft 1, D- 24768 Rendsburg, Germany)

5. Anna Bank: Miscarriage After Rape

A short time before the Russians invaded our village, we were ordered to flee to Danzig. An East Prussian woman, who sought shelter with is, was hit and killed by enemy fire. The Russian troops came in late afternoon. Another woman and her daughter, who had fled from Küssow in fear of the Russians, were also staying with us. They became terrified and crawled under the bed, where they stayed all night.

The rapes began right away! Very few females escaped. Our 13-year-old daughter and a 12-year-old girl from Küssow dressed in men's clothes and shoved their hair under a cap. It saved them from the brutish Russians.

It was a different story for my sister-in-law from Lauenburg, who had found asylum with her three children in our home. The women who tried to defend themselves were shot to death. Everything was stolen, without any consideration for our basic needs. The Russians loaded all of our food supplies on a wagon and carried them away. At that time, 21 people lived in our house. When things seemed to quiet down just a little, a woman from Küssow dared to walk back to look after her close relatives. She learned that her parents and siblings, 10 people in all, had drowned in a pond, driven to suicide by the extreme horror and desperation. (Now: Haus#18, S-D23996 Dambeck, Germany)

6. Brigitte K. Gabriel: Shot & Killed After Interrogation

I was born in 1930, in Buschwinkel near Schlochau, at the beautiful farm of my ancestors. During the bitter cold winter of 1945, inundated by huge snowstorms, the stream of fleeing people who sought refuge in our house never ceased. On February 22, 1945, just before the Russian army broke through, we escaped with a horse-drawn vehicle to Klein-Karzenburg, County Rummelsburg. Mr. Fedke, the shoemaker from Stretzin, with his wife and two children, came with us. Later, after severe interrogations by a Russian woman commissar, my father and Mr. Fedke were shot to death.

The rest of us were plundered and chased into a nearby forest. At that time, a woman was shot and killed right at my feet because she was physically unable to follow a mounted Russian officer. I was able to crawl away and hide in a dense thicket; now I was all by myself. From a nearby knoll, I saw reddish-colored skies in every direction. The villages of Bublitz, Forst, Baldenburg and Karzenburg were all in flames.

In my loneliness I did not even feel hunger or frost, just mortal terror deep inside me! It would never quite leave me during my entire life. . . .

(Now: 1038 East Vargo Lane, Arlington Heights, Il 60004, USA)

7. Margarete Dimke: Nearly Beaten to Death

I was born in 1917 in a village near Breslau. My father owned a small farm, which he was able to expand over several years. It was lots of work for us, but we enjoyed it, and we were happy when everything greened up and bloomed around us. In 1939, the unfortunate war began, and then came January of 1945. The Russian army stood at the doors of Breslau, and the population of our village fled towards the Grafschaft Glatz. . . . But we all retuned on May 9, 1945, when the war ended.

The Poles arrived and began to take possession of our village. We were disowned and became slave laborers for them, without even receiving a zloty for wages. Our German money became invalid. We did not know how to survive. My brother caught sparrows; we cooked nettles and collected wild herbs. I was fortunate enough to get work from the Russians, which helped a little. I got a few zlotys for it and bought a piece of soap. At least we could wash ourselves.

My father was dragged into a torture cellar in Breslau and nearly clubbed to death. These torture cellars were in almost every street of our metropolis, and the loud screams of the tormented Germans could be heard on the streets. The butts of firearms thundered on our doors many times, and we were plundered again and again. The German girls fled into the fields to escape the ravages of the rapists. . . .

(Now: Johann-Jakob-Rieger-Strasse 6, D-67149, Germany)

The current feeding frenzy as to what the U.S. government has done in Iraqi prisons pales into farce when one reads the brief testimonies of individuals—still alive—who have graphically written first-hand accounts of the horrors that Germans, particularly women and girls, have had to endure as they fled from advancing Soviet soldiers. In the above volume there is no mention of the rapes and abuse suffered by women and girls living in the western sector under French control.

A nation that does not protect the honor of its women is destined to disintegrate into a mess of consumer-driven hedonism where money and other material goods define their mindset without any self-reflection. Such is the shame of the Germans who have succumbed to a mutated perspective of their own self. Rudi Maskus's book rekindles moral values lost to those Germans who are riding the consumer bubble like an express train out of control. It is worse when a nation does not honor its fallen soldiers! . . .

—www.adelaideinstitute.org/Australia/025.htm

Postlude:

Revisionism: A Chronology of Important Events

1969

• Willis A. Carto: publishes in America *The Myth of the Six Million* by Dr. David Hoggan

1976

• Prof. Arthur Butz: *The Hoax of the Twentieth Century*.

1979

• Dr. Wilhelm Stäglich: *The Auschwitz Myth: A Judge Looks at the Evidence.*

1981

• Willis Carto's IHR and Mel Mermelstein settle dispute. Californian court takes judicial notice of Holocaust.

1983

• Germany, University of Gottingen revoked doctorate granted to Wilhelm Staglich during the 1950s, sending strong signal though German academia to avoid Holocaust matters.

1988

• Toronto, Canada: second Ernst Zundel trial results;

• *Leuchter Reports* published—chemical evidence indicates no gassings at Auschwitz;

• Prof. Raul Hilberg admitted no written Hitler orders for extermination existed, as claimed in earlier editions of his book, *The Destruction of European Jews;*

• Prof. Alan Dershowitz shifts tactics—from now on no Holocaust survivors to give evidence and be cross-examined in a court of law.

1993

• Germar Rudolf's *The Rudolf Report* supersedes *The Leuchter Reports*.

• Joel Stuart Hayward writes MA thesis submitted to Canterbury University, Christchurch, New Zealand, embargoed for five years: "The Fate of the Jews in German Hands: An Historical Enquiry into the Development and Significance of Holocaust Revisionism."

1996

• Robert Jan van Pelt/Deborah Dwork: *Auschwitz: From 1270 to the Present*—admits Auschwitz-Stammlager, Krema I, no gas chambers but a symbolic representation of what occurred at Auschwitz-Birkenau, Krema II.

1998

• Fredrick Töben submits Hayward's thesis as defense before Commissioner Kathleen McEvoy, Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission—HREOC—where applicant, Jeremy Jones, stated that nowhere in the academic world was "Holocaust denial" a respectable subject of research. The hearing stalls because Töben cannot find legal representation.

1999

• Töben is imprisoned for seven months at Mannheim, Germany, for doubting the "Holocaust." Commissioner Kathleen McEvoy receives a human rights prize from the University of Mannheim. McEvoy is also a lecturer within the law faculty, University of Adelaide.

2000

• HREOC hands down findings—finds Fredrick Töben offended against Racial Discrimination Act (RDA) and orders written apology and removal of material from website. Töben wipes the website and begins again.

• Also, David Irving sues Prof. Deborah Lipstadt for calling him "Holocaust denier," "racist," "antisemite," etc and loses. Had he succeeded, then he would have broken through the name-calling and as an aside to his general World War II research, have also usurped the work of the Revisionist movement.

2001

• Jeremy Jones takes Fredrick Töben to Federal Court of Australia—where Judge Catherine Branson presides.

• Also, the UN's Conference on Racism and Xenophobia held at Durban, South Africa, August 26 to September 7, breaks up in uproar because Israel is condemned as a European colonial, Zionist, apartheid, racist and terrorist state.

• Four days later, 9/11 occurs, and Islam is condemned as a terrorist religion.

2002

• Former *Der Spiegel* editor, German Fritjof Meyer, states in a historical journal, *Osteuropa*, that there were no gassings at Auschwitz complex, but that gassings took place outside the camp in two farmhouses, Bunker I and II.

• Also, a court hands down an ex-parte judgment on September 17, 2002 that relies totally on the material gathered during the HREOC hearing. Töben continues to protest that he could not find legal representation and he refused to represent himself.

2003

• On February 5, when Colin Powell presents the argument to the UN that is to serve as the pretext for the Iraq invasion by the "coalition of the willing," Ernst Zundel is deported to Canada, where he had lived for decades. He spends two years in a detention centre and is then under a security certificate—which is later declared unconstitutional—deported on to Germany, where in a sensational trial—where the mounting of a vigorous defense is deemed proof of his further guilt—at Mannheim he is sentenced to five years prison for refusing to believe in the Holocaust narrative and refusing to recant.

2004

• Fredrick Töben on exit from Helsinki Airport briefly detained before continuing his flight to Moscow, Russia. He is advised that Germany has an arrest warrant out for him and he is banned from entering the European Union. Töben was not advised of this, just as he was not advised that an October 2004 arrest warrant was to be activated on October 1, 2008 at Heathrow Airport. This is a legal ambush because the German authorities know where Töben lives in Australia.

2005

• November, Germar Rudolf is deported from the USA to Mannheim, Germany, where he is sentenced to 3.5 years for writing *Lectures on the Holocaust,* among other books. The book is placed on the index of prohibited books in Germany.

• David Irving is arrested in Austria and sentenced to three years prison on a comment he made 16 years earlier. He is released on December 20, 2006.

2006

• December, the Islamic Republic of Iran hosts an international conference that aims to review the Holocaust. Fredrick Töben takes part. Austrian representative Wolfgang Fröhlich is later arrested in Austria and is serving a six-year prison term. Austrian Gerd Honsik is extradited from Spain and is also serving a prison term.

2007 TO THE PRESENT

• In Germany Horst Mahler and Sylvia Stolz are challenging the legal system, exposing it to be a part of an occupational force, and this since the unconditional surrender in 1945. Stolz is sentenced to 3.5 years and had to be carried out of the court. Mahler is challenging the *Offenkundigkeit*" (alleged notorious, patent, obvious and/or manifest nature) of the Holocaust by claiming that there is nothing obvious about it because new research has brought new information from previously closed archives.

2008

• A new social phenomenon first begun by Dirk Zimmermann in 2007, takes hold: self-accusation. Germans are purchasing Germar Rudolf's book: *Lectures on the Holocaust*, sending copies to public figures, then going to the police and turning themselves in for having violated Section 130 of the German Penal Code, which prohibits any investigation of the Holocaust-Shoah. These self-accusers claim it is their right to doubt the official narrative that has become legally enforceable in Germany. Horst Mahler extends this further by claiming that this legal ban is a deliberate attempt to eliminate the German mindset, to destroy the German nation. He calls on all Germans who still want to be Germans, to resist and follow the directive and re-activate the German Reich, which, contrary to popular belief, still exists.

GERMAR RUDOLF
German chemist analyzed Auschwitz scientifically.

• On October 1, Fredrick Töben is arrested at Heathrow Airport while in transit on an European Arrest Warrant issued by Germany in 2004. He is detained for 50 days, then released without charge because the German authorities abandon their appeal to the High Court. Claims that he could not meet the $250,000 bail imposed on him are false because supporters in the UK raised that sum, as well as two individuals in Australia came through with bail money. It was not needed because of his November 19, 2008 release.

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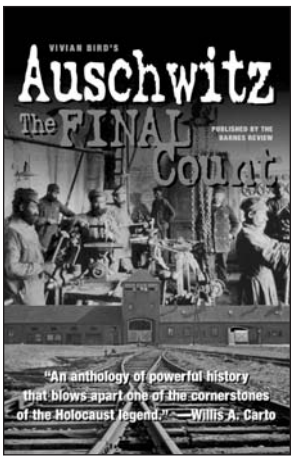
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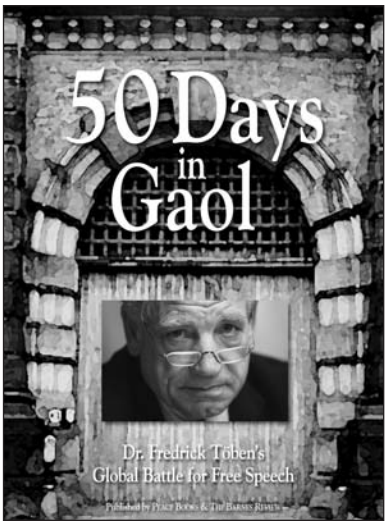

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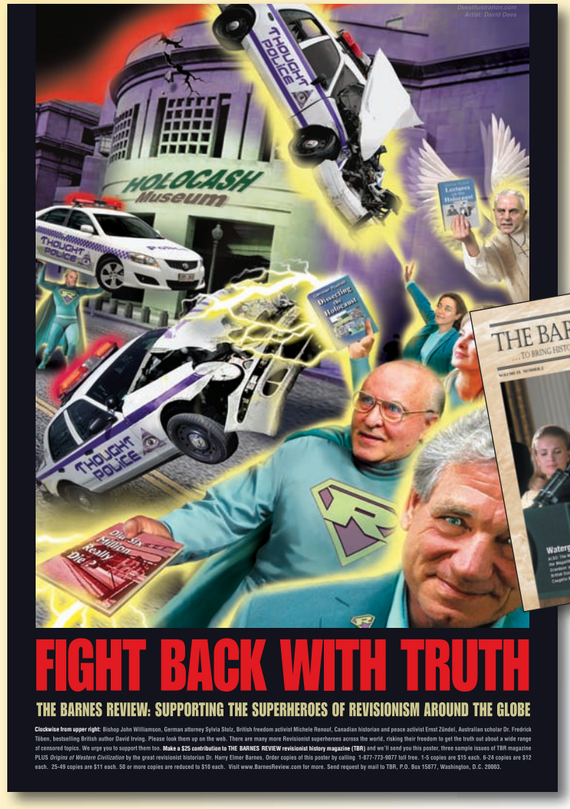
Clockwise from upper right: Bishop John Williamson, German attorney Sylvia Stolz, British freedom activist Michele Renouf, Canadian historian and peace activist Ernst Zündel, Australian scholar Dr. Fredrick Töben, bestselling British author David Irving. Please look them up on the web. There are many more Revisionist superheroes across the world, risking their freedom to get the truth out about a wide range of censored topics. We urge you to support them too. **Make a $25 contribution to THE BARNES REVIEW revisionist history magazine (TBR)** and we'll send you this poster, three sample issues of TBR magazine PLUS *Origins of Western Civilization* by the great revisionist historian Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes. Order copies of this poster by calling 1-877-773-9077 toll free. 1-5 copies are $15 each. 6-24 copies are $12 each. 25-49 copies are $11 each. 50 or more copies are reduced to $10 each. Visit www.BarnesReview.com for more. Send request by mail to TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003.



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